INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 144— BOMBAY SATURDAY OCTOBER 15 1927 ONE ANNA

SCREEN CLASSIC IN 8 THRILLING REELS

The STRANGERS of the NIGHT

Supported by a select cast headed by the Screen's Fascinating Beauty.

ENID BENNETT

Mystery Romance of Adventure and love told graphically against a background of rare Beauty.

A Strange Love Story of a young man with the sudden fury of the night storm that hurls a beautiful girl into the shelter of his home.

— SEVENTEENTH CENTURY PIRATE SHIPS REBUILT —

MATT MOORE---BARBARA LA MARR AND A NOTABLE CAST.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co. Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE 'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills. For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR - - - (Kathiawar)

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS: THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS:— AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON, Secretary and Chief Manager.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS, The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY

Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a. ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE.

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly

ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities

TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., Ph. D. *Managing Director*

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA. (ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Scattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saipon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

WASHIO, Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,07,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES: Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:

Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.

Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.

Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Gloucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal. Tel.—Ulger. Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay. J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

136-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY. Tel. No. 22397.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD. ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES. 1924 Rs 2,37,34,000 / 1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000 } Increase Rs. 59,08,000

1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000 } Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000

THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927. WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:— DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,

137, Canning Street, - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,90,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—PERSONS with good knowledge of English, Shorthand and Accounts. Apply to Box No. 2043 Advt., Dept "Bombay Chronicle".
A R511.

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay 50/ Commission. Apply anna stamp:—TRADING COMPANY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R481

WANTED—A SPEED TYPIST and who's day SHORTHAND TEACHER. Must state caste, age and lowest salary expected. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 2041, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R509.

WANTED.—A GUJARATI CLERK thoroughly experienced in English Correspondence, Type-writing and general office work, Gujarati a/c knowing preferred. Pay according to qualifications. See personally on Sunday between 10 to 12 a.m. to Messrs. J. KHUSHALDAS & CO., 77, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, 3.
A R508.

WANTED.—A PROPAGANDA OFFICER for the Karnatak Divisional Co-operative Institute at Dharwar. Graduate or Undergraduate aged 30 to 35, knowing Kanarese and Marathi and having knowledge of Co-operation and agriculture preferably passing Supervisors' Examination. Salary Rs. 60/- to 75/- according to qualifications plus Travelling Allowance. Apply by 31st instant to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Karnatak Divisional Co-operative Institute, Dharwar.
A 29395.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

PROFESSION

DON'T RISK your fortune blindly in the Poona Race. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTHAM Fortune Teller. Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. No Tips please.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET—1st Floor of Mahomed Building, opp. Excelsior Theatre, Bestion Road, Fort, and GROUND FLOOR of a bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, Setalwad Street, 6 Bed Rooms, 1 Dinning Room, 1 Hall, 1 Kitchen, 2 Store Rooms and 1 Garrage. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackria Musjid.
C R482

SPACIOUS GODOWNS, upper and ground floors in Bank Street, Marine Cross Lane, cheap rent, good opportunity for Mill, Gin and Machinery Stores Suppliers. Apply to SETH DWARKADAS JEKISONDAS, 457, Sandhurst Road, Dwarkadas Mansion, Phone No. 42197 office and 41530 residence.
C R503.

FOR SALE.

REVERSIBLE DURRIES.

A feature of Kakomi Durries is that they can be used on either side—a considerable economy.

They are manufactured in a large variety of dainty designs and well defined colours and will be quite cosy to match in to the colour scheme of your sitting, dining or bed-room. Order now.

Prices from Rs. 2-3 per sq. yard.

LONG SERVICE TURKISH TOWELS

Towels are hard-worked articles. Buy Kakomi and you get towels that are capable of giving you years of excellent service. Well-bleached and good to look at, they are made in a variety of sizes and styles, all at moderate prices.

Prices from Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 40 per doz.

THE BEST FOR THE BED.

Roughly 25 per cent. of our time being spent in bed, we ought to give more than a thought to the bedwear.

Durability and design should be the first considerations. Buy Kakomi bedwear, and you have the additional advantage of low price. Sheets, Counterpanes, Pillow Cases, etc. Write for samples and prices.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K3

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE. —STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY. 321, Hornby Road.
M 489

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE? DELHI (Registered under Act XXI of 1860(Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, and Dentistry. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA Royal Homoeopathy Institute DELHI.
P R370

APPLICATIONS for SCHOLARSHIPS are invited from Cutchhi Memon students, prosecuting studies for degrees in Arts, Science, Law, Commerce, Engineering and Medicine. For application forms apply to the SECRETARY, Hajee Ismail Hajee Yousuf Ahmedabadi Scholarship Trust, No. 40, Zakaria Musjid, Bombay, (3)
R507.

THE SHORTEST COURSE to the B.A. Class is to pass the Cambridge Certificate Examination. Students are being coached up for this Examination to be held in December, 1928. Tuition Oral and Postal. Admission open to those who have reached the Matriculation or pre-Matriculation Standard. Fees Rs. 5 per mensem. 3 months' fee to be paid in advance. Wanted only 24 students for Oral and 36 for Postal tuition. Admission will be governed by priority of application. Fee by T. M. O. advised. Apply Sharp:—To R. ACHYUTHAN TAMPI, B.A., Principal, English Correspondence School, Trivandrum, S. INDIA.
M R498.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs. 195
Corona Three fine	Rs. 95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs. 150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs 110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs. 75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs. 125
Century Portable	Rs. 85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

WE deal in all makes of Standard Typewriters from Rs. 25 to Rs. 200. Apply Box No. 2042 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
T R510.

USE SINDIX the thorough British Blade is hollow ground electric hardened fits Gillette holders. 12 for Rs. 1-14. V.P.P. Obtainable everywhere or from SINDIX DEPOT, P. O. Box 349, Bombay. AGENTS WANTED.
T R492.

FOR SALE.—PURE SILK SARRHIES, 5, 5 1/2, 6 yards by 44 inches, without borders. Cream and Champaigne colour. Guaranteed best stuff. High testimonials awarded. Sold at Reduced Rate at Rs. 3 per yard. Packing and postage free. Goods sent per V. P. P. order at once. WANTED COMMISSION AGENTS. For terms apply to SYAL TRADING CO., Regd. "Rose Villa," P. B. No. 12, Grand Trunk Road, LUDHIANA.
T 29381.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

SANDALWOOD SALE NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

The following quantities of sandalwood more or less, will be sold by auction on the dates and at the places given below:—

	Approximate Quantity Tons.	Place of Sale	Date of Sale
Madras Sandalwood	325	Tirupattur	24-11-1927
	75	Vellore	26-11-1927
	175	Satyamangalam.	29-11-1927
Coorg Sandalwood	142	Fraserpet	7-12-1927

NOTE:—Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore. Satyamangalam is 43 miles by road from Combatore and 39 miles by road from Erode Junction on the S.I. Rly. Tirupattur and Vellore are railway stations on the S. I. Rly.

For terms of sales and details of classes and quantities apply as under:—

Tirupattur and Vellore Sales: District Forest Officer, Vellore.

Satyamangalam Sales: District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore, Coimbatore.

Coorg Sales: Chief Forest Officer, Coorg, Mercara.

T. A. WHITEHEAD,
Conservator of Forests.
Coimbatore,
Dated 8th October, 1927.
29389

WANTED.

WANTED—A QUALIFIED MIDWIFE on a salary of Rs. 50 p.m. in the grade of Rs. 50-5-90. Only those, who are qualified should apply to the undersigned on or before the 20th October, 1927, with copies of testimonials, if any, stating age, caste, qualification and experience. The selected candidate will be appointed on one year's probation and will be liable to be confirmed on the expiry of the period, if her work is found satisfactory.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 5th October, 1927.
29371

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of SUB-INSPECTORS in the Bombay City Police Force.

2. Candidates should possess the following qualifications:—

Age:—Between 22 and 25 years.

N.B.—In proof of the correct date of birth the applicant will have to produce in original at the time of selection (1) an extract from the Municipal or village register of births, or a memo from the Municipal Officer or Mamlatdar of the Taluka that the applicant's date of birth is not traceable in the register of births (2) a horoscope, (3) entries in books of family accounts, (4) certified copies of School or College registers and (5) any other evidence.

EDUCATION:—Must have passed at least the School Leaving Examination. A good knowledge of Marathi or Gujarathi is essential.

HEIGHT:—Not less than 5'-5".

CHEST MEASUREMENT:—Not less than 33" (deflated). Certificates from two respectable persons as to moral character and social standing.

3. Candidates, who have not resided in the Bombay Presidency for at least the last three years or who are not subjects of an Indian State in political relationship with the Government of Bombay, are ineligible for selection. Further, subjects of an Indian State in political relationship with the Government of Bombay must produce a declaration of the Governor-General in Council as required by Section 96-A of the Government of India Act.

4. The selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of training for 18 months at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, commencing from 5th January 1928.

On joining the School they will have to pay "in advance" the cost of School uniform which comes to about Rs. 80/ per head.

During the course of training they will draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 40/ and will have to conform to all the rules and regulations of the School. On successfully passing out of the School, they will be appointed as Sub-Inspectors on probation for 12 months on pay of Rs. 125/ per mensem rising to Rs. 200/ by annual increments of Rs. 5/ plus free quarters, a free outfit of uniform on appointment, conveyance allowance at Rs. 15/ per mensem and clothing allowance at Rs. 10/ per mensem. During the probationary period they will receive practical training and will be confirmed six months thereafter if found satisfactory.

5. Before admission into the School the selected candidates will be required to pass a physical test to show that they are thoroughly fit for outdoor employment and are free from any disease likely to interfere with their efficiency as Police Officers; they must be vaccinated, or if already vaccinated must be re-vaccinated.

6. Intending applicants should forward their applications written in their own handwriting with copies of certificates and testimonials addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Divisions, Bombay, before the 7th November, 1927.

D. HEALY,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1927.
29373.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. JUTHA NURSEY, who was dealing in silk and artificial silk in the name of Jutha Nursey in Pragraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, has ceased to do the said business as from the 6th instant and that the said business will hereafter be continued at the same place in the same name of Jutha Nursey by Messrs. Damodar Nassarwanji and Co. on their own account.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1927.
DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Solicitors for Jutha Nursey
107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
29382

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE
ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MANIBAI, widow of Gangadas Bhagwandas Nagarseth, late of Bombay Hindu Bania Inhabitant. Deceased.

JAYANTILAL GANGADAS NAGARSETH, of Bombay, Hindu Bania Inhabitant, a practising physician and one of the executors named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed residing at Dadyseth Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay -- Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 2nd day of September, 1927.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

29394

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of Assessor and Collector, Municipal taxes:—

Cooking utensils, handa, bucket, lota, tambdi, stand lamp, wooden planks, etc., etc.

On account of the Underwriters and by order of the Bank concerned:—

15 pieces Art Silk embroidered double border saree cloth (1 piece 10 yds).

5 Bales Grey Sheetings (30 yds.—36" 30 pieces per bale).

3 Cases Plain Nut Buttons (gross 1560).

10 Bundles Rattan Skins (about 1140 lbs.)

7 Bags Chrome Leather Laces (36 to 60" about 560 lbs.)

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE IRON SAFE, CLOCK, SCALES AND WEIGHTS, GLOBE LAMPS, MEHTA BOXES, ETC., ETC.

UNDER instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr. the administrator Pendente Lite in suit No. 8 of 1920 (Pragji Dayal v/s Bai Monghibai) re estate of Vassonjee Madhavjee, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms.

One large iron safe on stand, mehta boxes, one lot scales and iron weights, gunny bags, wooden planks, clock, globe lamps and glass balls, pillows, wooden measures etc., etc.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT WEST SIDE OF SAMUEL STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Vrajlal and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Bhogilal Nanalal Shah and Another the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Devkabai daughter of Thakkar Purshotam Ramji the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees in the Deed of Mortgage dated 28th November, 1923, made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on SATURDAY, the 15th October, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at West side of Samuel Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1776 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the West by sweeper's passage and beyond that Darjasthan, on the East by Samuel Street, on the North by the property of Gokaldas Tejpal and on the South by the sweeper's passage which premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1261, New No. 7006, Old Survey No. 610 and New Survey No. 2231 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1624 and Street Nos. 72-76 and New Nos. 236-238, and Cadastral Survey No. 843, Mandvi Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Vrajlal and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at Oriental Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

MISTRY & CO.

27-29, Hammum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 25152.

SALE to commence TO-MORROW (SUNDAY, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at 31, New Marine Lines, behind Queen's Road, Fort. Of the best designs complete bungalow furniture, sweet cottage piano, rich China and porcelainware, etc.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the above day and address, valuable highly polished furniture, consisting of large sliding dining tables, dinner waggons, chairs and Jacobean sideboards to match, cottage piano, rich leather and silk tapestry upholstered full sized Jacobean and plain Chesterfield suites, handsome drawing room cabinets, bureau writing desks and silver and China cabinets, drawing room suites, carpets, silver ornaments, Jacobean double beds with box spring mattress, cheval glass, dressing chests and almirahs to match, wash-hand tables, mealsafes, rich glass, crockery and best platedware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

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All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
15 Oct.	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,588
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ...	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £280, B. £270, C. £260.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £272, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £254, B. £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £250, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
15th Oct.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Forebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
17th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Fort Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
19th ,,	BANUKRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
21st ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
26th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa.
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

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Down and out—a black name in a brilliant family history—before him stood Paradise—but guarding the way was the brute-man who ruled a kingdom of savages with gun and whip—no mercy asked—no mercy expected—it was to the finish!

7 Reels.

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MILTON SILLS IN PARADISE WITH BETTY BRONSON

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME : 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
Matinee to-day & to-morrow at 4 p.m.

First National Pictures

PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

MAHARASHTRA NATAK MANDALI
will stage
TO-NIGHT at 9 P. M.
AND
SUNDAY, 16th October 1927 at 4 P M.
KICHAK VADH
AT THE
Elphinstone Theatre,
GRANT ROAD.
Booking is open at the Theatre, from 8 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
DAILY : At 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.
Sat. & Sun. Extra Show at 3-30 p. m.
TO-NIGHT ! THIS WEEK!
Last 3 Episodes Nos. 13, 14 & 15 of Vitagraph's Greater Serial.
"VENGEANCE and the WOMAN"
Starring
WILLIAM DUNCAN.
It's a Thrilling Serial !
Last Episodes. Don't Miss.
Also Fox Comedy in 2 Parts
"WHEN WISE DUCKS MEET."
Next Week :—
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in
"WHEN THE CLOUDS ROLL BY."

From Hell to Heaven

Yamaraj was dragging Panduraja to Hell—but—his wife

Sati Madri

Who was chaste—whose power was very great, proved all this to Yamaraj and took him to Heaven.

See TO-DAY—THIS WEEK
Krishna's Masterpiece Picture

Sati Madri

Featuring the favourite star
MISS GAUHAR
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

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featuring Jean Hersholt

"She Always Got Her Man!"

A UNIVERSAL JEWEL PICTURE

IT seems there was a female detective who started out to find out which Mr. Wright was the right Mr. Wright. Until a 300-pound childhood sweetheart and her two heavyweight kids popped up—and the sleuth-ess lost her heart in the queerest way to the Corset King, and - - - But why spoil your fun ? 'Cause this delightful farce-comedy, chock-full of laughs and marvelous mix-ups, is going to give you one of the merriest movie hours you've experienced in months - - - See it to-day !

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PICTURE HOUSE
(CINEMA PRECIOUS—Lamington Road)
4 SHOWS DAILY at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. EXTRA SHOW TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 3-30.
PRICES TO SUIT ALL POCKETS.

COMMENCING FROM TO-DAY ! DAILY EVERY NIGHT ! !

LOOK HERE !

OMAR SAYS—"Unborn to-morrow and dead yesterday, why fret about it, if to-day be sweet"

CHAPSY SAYS:—"Love is stronger than death and many waters cannot quench it"

ARE THE TWO PRECIOUS MORALS GO WITH THE SHRI KRISHNA FILM PRODUCTION

"At the Clang of FETTERS"

Written by Sjt. CHAMPSEY V. UDESHI, famous author of "NAVCHETHAN" of Calcutta and Scenerio by Mr. CHIMANLAL LUHAR, B. Sc.

THE CHIEF CHARACTERS IN THIS FILM ARE

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Assisted by Misses GULAB, BABI and DURGA.

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DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

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WHEN sickness has sapped the strength and the appetite seems gone, try a heaping, steaming dish of Quaker Oats.

How good it tastes—and what a fine tonic it is for the stomach too! Rich in nourishing elements, it aids in rapidly building you up and restoring your lost vitality.

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Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

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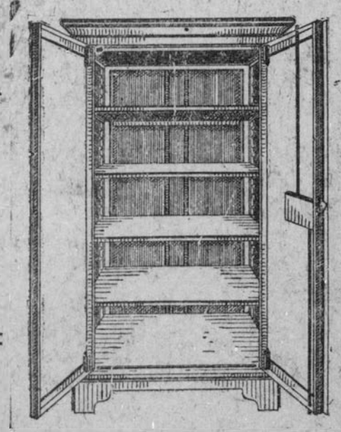

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For Safes (2,000 used by Postal Department.)

Steel Cabinets (individual firms purchase by the dozen and thousands used in homes throughout the country).

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CHEAPEST FIRM IN THE LINE

SHOW-ROOM :—Kalbadevi Road, Corner of Vithalvadi.

'Phone No. 22110.

BENGAL PILOT SERVICE

EUROPEANS' CLOSE PRESERVE

BOMBAY, Oct. 13.

In reply to an interpellation by Mr. S. N. Haji, M.L.A. on the 19th September the Hon'ble Sir George Rainy promised to supply particulars of the number and nationality of candidates admitted into the Bengal Pilot Service since 1910. The Commerce Department have now made the particulars available which show that the present number of pilots in the Bengal pilot Service is 49 of whom 39 were recruited in England and 10 were recruited in India, those recruited in India being in the words of the Commerce Department 'natives of India within the meaning of the rules, but are of European extraction.'

PREFERENCE FOR ENGLISH RECRUITS.

The figures of recruitment since 1910 show that 35 officers were recruited to the Bengal Pilot Service in the last eighteen years, 31 being recruits from England and 4 from India. Thus, out of 14 officers still in the Bengal Pilot Service, 6 were those recruited in India, indicating that recruitment even from statutory Indians has been less resorted to in the last eighteen years than was the practice before 1910 and that not only there is no question of admitting Indians to the Bengal Pilot service but that there is greater preference for English recruits even as against statutory Indians who had in the earlier years been given preference.

BOGEY OF EXPERIENCE.

In this connection, it is pointed out that by insistence on sea experience in on ocean-going vessels, Government have excluded all possibility of Indians being admitted to the pilot service as there are no ocean-going Indian-owned vessels and British vessels will not employ Indian officers. A question was addressed, it is understood, as to whether sea experience on coastal trading vessels plying between Calcutta, Rangoon, Bombay and Colombo would not be counted for admission into the Bengal Pilot service and a reply had been given in the affirmative, notwithstanding the fact that British cadets are admitted without any sea training at all. —Free Press.

GOVERNMENT OF SOULS

VATICAN'S NEW MOVE

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Rome.—For the first time since the end of the Vatican's temporal power in 1870 "Osservatore Romano" official Papal organ has indicated how the Holy See would like to solve the "Roman question" The paper suggests the reconstruction of Papal State "not in its former proportions but at least in a measure necessary to guarantee the visible independence of the Government of souls."—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN PEASANT'S CONDITION

BRITISH ANXIETY TO RAISE HIS STATUS

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The journal "Outlook" commenting on the evidence of the Indian Agricultural Commission says, it comes as great shock that the evidence proves that condition of the ryot is deteriorating. "It is our boast that no government India has ever known, has cared for the peasant so consistently as the Britsh. It now seems that all our care has failed."

Discussing the causes the "Outlook" expresses the opinion that Britain assumed, that given good Government with its guarantees of internal peace and reasonable taxation, the Indian would raise himself by his own exertions. British practice was mistaken in giving western communications to a primitive people, without realising how a gift has facilitated the spread of disease.—Reuter's Special.

PERSIAN GULF TO CAIRO

SAVING OF 24 HOURS

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Rearrangement of the time schedule of the Imperial Airways route between Cairo and the Persian Gulf is announced from the 15th October deleting overnight stop at Gaza. This will enable the airliners to cover the distance between Baghdad and Cairo in one day representing a saving of twenty-four hours for airmail.—Reuter.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY'S PROFITEERING

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company has allocated £1,300,000 to reserve funds, and placed £450,000 against extra depreciation, recommending a final dividend of 7-1/2 per cent. less tax, making 12-1/2 per cent. for the year on ordinary shares. The amount carried forward is £2,247,000.—Reuter's Special.

ASSAMESE IN COURTS AND SCHOOLS

JORHAT, Oct. 13.

At the All-Assam Literary Conference held in Goalpara, resolutions were passed urging the Government to introduce the Assamese language in all schools and Courts of the District and to pass the tenancy bill which was before the Legislative Council.—A. P.

Conferences of the political sufferers and volunteers and kisans will be held at Aligarh along with the U. P. Political Conference on October 12 to 14.—Free Press.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE MORRIS

IN 1925 Morris decided to make cars for world-wide use, and a world survey was made. 1926 saw the "World" Morris introduced. 1927 has proved the cars unquestionably successful. And now for 1928 are offered better cars, at lower prices.

In the rough-roaded countries of the Southern hemisphere Morris Owners are telling each other how well the "World" Morris fills their needs. In the tropics the new car is described as having "one of the coolest running engines I have ever sat behind."

In Canada the Morris engine is hailed as a mechanical masterpiece "smoother than many sixes and every bit as lively." In New Zealand even the "roadless North" has "passed" the "World" Morris. And throughout the Continent of Europe the Morris chassis is put a long way first in the small car class.

Thus all round the globe the special privileges of the Morris owner are being enjoyed—*comfortable, utterly reliable motoring at that amazingly low cost which the Morris car makes possible.*

And this year still better chassis with choice of wide-track in all types—better bodies—still greater value! 19 models on the 3 famous Morris chassis . . . . one for every person, purse and conceivable purpose . . . . just the one for you. To try it is to buy it.

MORRIS

The Wheel of the World

French Motor Car Company, Limited,

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

An Appeal to Charitably Disposed Gentlemen for Help to

Hindu Anath Ashram, Nadiad.

(An ideal home for homeless Hindoos)

It admits, maintains, educates and teaches useful home industries to all sorts of orphans and invalids in need of help without any distinction.

Clothings, beddings, shoes, umbrellas, books and industrial tools and articles are required for about 150 inmates at present in the Ashram.

Annual report and other particulars gladly supplied on writing to the undersigned.

Vallavbhai Hathibhai Desai,
Honorary Secretary,
Hindu Anath Ashram, NADIAD.

For the Relief of Aches and Pains

The remedy that has obtained fame and name all over the world for over 42 years is

Little's Oriental Balm.

Buy a bottle to-day.

India's Greatest Pain Cure. Brings quick relief in all cases of

Headaches, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Neuralgia Sciatica, Paralysis, Strains.

A little balm brings a lot of relief. It does not bite or blister—it gently soothes and relieves.

Prepared in India by Indians.

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Pdt. K. C. JUTISHARNAV'S

BASHI KARAN KAVACHA.

If not benefitted, MONEY REFUNDED

We send a letter of Guarantee.

The Wearer of this Kavacha will acquire the unique power of bringing any man or woman under his absolute control and will thus be able to accomplish, through the agency of such man or woman, anything and everything he likes. Price Rs. 8-12.

Dhanada Kavacha .. .. Rs. 8-8-0.
Sarba Sidhikabacha .. .. Rs. 9-0-0

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COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
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Sartorial Experts that have cut a name for themselves.

Garments made from stock or from Customers' own material at prices that none can compete.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only Postage extra

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
opp. Majestic Cinema

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

SHORT COVERING-TRADE BUYING.

New York, Oct. 13.

The New York futures market opened 8 points lower and declined to 15 points on hedge selling and long liquidation. At this level short covering and trade buying checked the decline and prices improved 60 points from the lowest. There was slight profit taking at the close and prices receded 5 points. The net rise was 36 to 42 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 35 points to 21.25c.

The New Orleans futures market closed 38 to 43 points higher. Spot Cotton improved 41 points to 21.10c.

The improvement in prices was mostly due to covering by shorts and trade buying influenced by reports of light frost in Arkansas and expectation of bullish consumption figure for September by American mills. While some straw reports of light frost are received but the crop in other sections is making a favourable progress and with heavy crop movement, any rise from present level will induce hedge selling. We think the bottom is not reached and prefer sales in strong markets.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 13th Oct.

January Highest 21.13 (at about the close) lowest 20-53 (10-/8 p.m.).

Market advanced on short covering.

Messrs. Umarigar and Vesugors have received the following cable from Messrs. A. Norden and Co. New York.

Short Covering on bullish consumption expected. Favour sales.

Renter:—Market early declined on South hedge selling but rallied later on trade buying and unfavourable Eastern belt forecast.

PRIVATE CABLES.

The Weekly Weather Report issued to-day in America was regarded as generally favourable and states that picking is making good progress East of the Mississippi and Texas, while conditions are fairly favourable in the West and North-West; elsewhere rain is delaying picking.

AMERICAN TEXTILE OUTLOOK.

New York, Sept. 16.

In textiles the principal matter of interest continued to be speculation as to the ultimate price of raw cotton. The general tendency among the mills is to adopt a policy of caution, and the report published yesterday by the Government Department of Agriculture that "it is likely that cotton prices will decline in the next few months" is not calculated to improve the unsettled attitude of cotton consumers towards present prices. Already the higher prices for raw cotton are being reflected in higher prices for cotton goods, the demand for which continues very satisfactory, but it is realised that cotton goods cannot compete with other lines if costs have to be based on a price for the raw material much above 18 cents.

DETAILS OF GINNING.

Details as given below are received by to-day's mail showing the total quantity ginned unto the close of the business on the 13th ultimo. The figures given indicate that the crop is rather late in Arkansas, California and Missouri, while elsewhere ginnings are heavy showing early start.

	1927	1926.
Alabama	448,000	225,972
Arizona	8,000	12,705
Arkansas	92,000	132,735
California	9,000	6,618
Florida	12,000	11,430
Georgia	475,000	344,1[illegible]
Louisiana	222,000	172,327
Mississippi	364,000	256,303
Missouri	—	7,765
New Mexico	—	640
N. Carolina	23.000	35,728
Oklahoma	44,000	37,072
S. Carolina	128.000	158,390
Tennessee	4,000	6,196
Texas	1,684,000	1,100,017
Virginia	—	—
Other States	—	365
Total	3,506,000	2,509,103

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 13-10-27, 1927-28 2915000; 1926-27 3227000.

Receipts yesterday 13-10-27, 1927-28 94000; 1926-27 81000.

Exports to date 13-10-27, 1927-28 1546000; 1926-27 1593000.

Stock at Ports 7-10-27, 1927-28 1822000; 1926-27 1565000.

Stock Interior Towns 7-10-27, 1927-28 754000; 1926-27 860000.

Stock Liverpool 7-10-27, 1927-28 1058000; 1926-27 808000.

Visible Supply 7-10-27, 1927-28 4461000; 1926-27 3759000.

Quantity in Sight 7-10-27, 1927-28 3610000; 1926-27 3946000.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 13.

December	20.99	plus .36
January	21.08	plus .40
March	21.34	plus .40
May	21.54	plus .42
July	21.40	plus .36
Middling Spot	21.25	plus .35

LIVERPOOL.

QUIET BUT STEADY.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 1 to 3 points and improved to 6 points on reports of light frost. Later on prices ruled easy on hedge selling and weak New York advices. The close was weak but steady at a rise of 3 to 6 points. Middling Spot improved 9 points to 11.54d. Ready sales were 8,000 Bales.

Empire futures closed 1 point higher while Egyptian futures had a firm tone with a rise of 18 to 20 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool under date 13th inst.:—

8-50 p.m. Rains in the Central and Eastern belt Light frost has occured in in Arkansas.

Greenville. ((South Carolina.) Cables. Spots amazingly strong. Good demand. Hournby H. and Co. New York Cawles light frost Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool.

"Weekly weather report generally favourable. Some rains West."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable under yesterday's date from their Liverpool friends:—

"Probable light frost. Market looks higher."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

October	11.05	plus .03
November	11.05	plus .03
December	11.08	plus .03
January	11.10	plus .03
February	11.09	plus .04
March	11.11	plus .04
April	11.09	plus .04
May	11.11	plus .04
June	11.06	plus .05
July	11.02	plus .04
August	10.91	plus .05
September	10.80	plus .06
October	10.67	plus .06
Middling Spot	11.54	plus .09

SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	400

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

Scinde Good	8.75	plus .10
Scinde Fully Good	8.95	plus .10
Scinde Fine	9.15	plus .10
Bengal Good	8.75	plus .10
Bengal Fully Good	8.95	plus .10
Bengal Fine	9.15	plus .10
Oomra Good	930	plus .10
Oomra Fully Good	9.55	plus .10
Oomra Fine	9.80	plus .10
Broach Good	9.70	plus .10
Broach Fully Good	10.00	plus .10
Broach Fine	10.30	plus .10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

October	18.16	plus .18
November	18.30	plus .18
December	18.37	plus .22
January	18.43	plus .20
February	18.47	plus .21
March	18.51	plus .21
April	18.53	plus .20
May	18.57	plus .25
June	18.60	plus .26
July	18.63	plus .26
August	18.63	plus .26
September	18.63	plus .26
October	18.63	plus .26
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	18.95	plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 13.

January	21.15	plus .38
March	21.40	plus .43
Middling Spot	21.10	plus .41

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 13.

NEW YORK 10-30 A.M.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	20.80
March	20.05
May	21.23

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

January	20.69
March	20.99
May	21.18

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—

January	20.88
March	21.12
May	21.22

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

New York, Oct. 13.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	94,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	64,000

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 13.

Demand Bills	486.68

BOMBAY.

DECLINED ON GENERAL SELLING

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Following a rise of 40 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 411 and ruled easy on general selling. The local sentiment is again bearish and operators are inclined to sell on strong markets. To-day there was absence of any important buying and the undertone of the market was quiet. Quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M.	411	411	407-8	407-8
Oomra D.-J.	376	377	376	376-8
Bengal D.-J.	339	339	337-8	337-8

SEWRI MARKET.

Oct. 14.

Liverpool opened 9 points higher and later cables showed it 13 points higher. The forward market opened at 407-12 for Broach A.-M. delivery, but declined on easier Liverpool cables and Japanese selling. The close was weak and quotations were as under:—

Broach A.-M.	407-12	407-12	405	405
Oomra D.-J.	375	375	373	373
Bengal D.-J.	336	336	335	335

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Oct. 14.

October 237.60 minus 0.10.
January 244.30 plus 0.60.
April 249.50 plus 0.85.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Thursday's Receipts Rates	576
Thursday's Exports Rates	892
Receipts from 1st Sept.	73,735
Receipts same time last year	58,499
Exports from 1st Sept.	86,709
Exports same time last year	39,899
Stock of Cotton on 6th Oct.	309,686
Stock same time last year	317,686

DAILY ROOM RATES.

14th October 1927.

Bengal 337 D.J.
Broach 407 A.M.
Umra 375 D.J.

READY COTTON SALES.

100 K. Devchand & Co., Amraoti, 382.
200 K. Devchand & Co., Khamgaon, 380.
100 Toyomankwa, Wadhvan, 370.
100 Toyomankwa, Botad, 370.
100 Japan T. & Co., Manavadar, 360.
100 Volkart Bros. Khamgaon, 382.
200 Volkart Bros., Indore, 383.
100 Mithabhai Nathoo, Akola, 383.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEN & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, October 14.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..		512	1751
Central India		6327	5709
Barsi and Nagar		961	407
Hyderabad-Gaorani		409	110
Berar	16	3130	1308
Central Provinces		2333	569
Total Oomras	16	13672	9 854
Dholera	105	11132	1627
N.W. Provinces ..	41	3321	1672
Rajputana ..	33	5118	5179
Sind-Punjab ..	350	3411	2877
Broach ..		2345	77
Coompta & Dharwar		2339	4471
Westerns-Northerns		2619	6309
Cocoanada ..		..	119
Tinnevelly & Cumbodia		6013	3595
Persian		1452	1762
American		17955	11136
Egyptian and African	31	3828	9821
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts ..			..
Total	576	73,735	58,499

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 6th Oct.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	919	41,019	31,801
Japan & China		52.810	12078
Coast Ports ..		2021	1175
Up-country by Rail		6,662	9335
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		4,811	2,075
Total	919	107323	86461

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready Mill Terms	Delivery Contracts. Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M.G	350		
Bengal Fine M.G.	345	+12/3	+10
Bengal F.G.M.G.	340		
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	345		
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	—		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	—		

BULLION MARKET

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

	5 P. M.
National City Bars	21 9 6
Ready	21 7 0
Asho	21 6 9
Kartika	21 6 9
Magser	21 6 9
Naramdas Motilal	21 7 0

Native Bars 96, 97, 98 touch.

SILVER.

Ready	58 8 0
London Ready	25 11 0
Forward	25 12 0
London—Shanghai Opening 2-6-3/8 Closing 2-6-1/2.	

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Asho	58 6 0	58 8 0	58 6 0	58 8 0
Kartika	58 6 0	58 9 0	58 6 0	58 9 0
Magser	58 6 0	58 9 0	58 6 0	58 9 0

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab), Oct. 12.

FORWARD RATES:—

Wheat Maghar	4 6 6
Gram Katak	4 0 0
Gram Jeth	3 9 6
Cottonseed Maghar	3 5 9
Cottonseed Poh	3 5 0
Cottonseed Phagan	3 6 6

READY:—

Wheat	4 4 0 to 4 10 0
Gram	3 15 0 to 4 3 0
Cottonseed	3 8 0
Barley	3 1 6
Kappas	13 4 0 to 14 0 0
Cotton	33 0 0 ..
Market arrival:—	
Gram	800 mds.
Kappas	1000 mds.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY Oct. 14

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 13 inst.

Wheat	2,230 Cwts.
Linseed	497
Gingellyseeds	1,229
Poppyseed	23
Groundnuts	1,584
Castorseed	1,064
Rice	2,659
Myrabollams	654
Cottonseed	2,768
Gram	55
Joowar	491
Bajree	51
Coal	263 Tons.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct 14.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32-15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 15/16.

LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5-31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady quiet.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 972.
Bank's buying D D 957.

JAPAN
Bank's selling T T 128 1/4
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 124-1/4.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 134 3/4.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 170 1/4.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 1/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275 1/2.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84 11-1/2.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25/11.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25/12.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet and steady.
China sold to square purchases. Market likely to move within narrow limits.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.87 1/8.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
6 months 4-7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4.1/2 per cent.
Money Call 1-3/4 to 2 per cent.
1 to three months 2-1/2 to 3 per cent.
6 months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Nagpur Fine M.G.	390	+28	+20
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	385		
Arvi Fine M.G.	385	+20/1	+13
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	380	+10/1	+ 4
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	375		
Khandesh Fine M.G.	375	+ 4	— 4
Muthia Fine M.G.	365		— 7
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	—	—	—
Purna Average Quality	—	—	—
Parbhani/Sailu Average Quality	380		
Indore Ujjain	375		
Burwah Sanavad	375		
		March.	
Broach Fine M.G.	410	+14	
Broach F.G.M.G.	400		
Westerns Good M.G.	390		
Westerns H.G.	—		
Cambodia Fine M.G.	460		
Mirai/Sangli F.G. M.G.	430		
Compta F.G.M.G .	430		
Dholera F.G.M.G.	—		
Kadi/Viramgam F.G.M.G.	—		

STOCKS AND SHARES

REALISING AT THE RISE.

SECURITIES STEADY

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Cotton Mill shares opened steady and improved somewhat, but declined on profit-taking. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 1,000 improved about Rs. 2 on bull support, but re-acted on profit-taking and closed at Rs. 998, Century opened at 468 and improved to 471 but closed at 467, Colaba declined Rs. 4 and closed at Rs. 132, Crescent fluctuated within a small range and lost Re. 1 at the close from previous closing, Fazals opened firm at 958 but receded to 952 and closed at 953, Nagpur closed Rs. 3 below previous close, Pearls declined Rs. 6 and closed at 590. The close was rather quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Burma improved to Rs. 700 but closed at 697 on profit-taking. Hydros were steady at 1073, Trams ruled steady. Tata Iron def. fluctuated within Rs. 2-2 and closed at 181, Ordinary were steady at 52-12, Indian Cement improved and closed at 190, B. Steemer closed unchanged.

SECURITIES.

The market ruled steady with a fair en

Moorat Business:—

The Bombay Share Market will be kept open on Tuesday, the 25th instant, from 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. for Moor Night business.

TO-DAY'S FLUCTUATIONS.

997 Bombay Dyeing 1000, 2, 98, 1000, 98, 96, 95, 96.
467 Century 68, 70, 71, 68, 66, 67.
136 Coiaba 132.
207 Crescent 8, 7, 5.
956 Fazul 58, 56, 53, 52, 53.
370 Indore 70, 68.
115 Madhavji 12.
548 Nagpur 48, 50, 46, 45, 43, 45.
321 New Great 21, 18, 17, 16, 17.
596 Pearl 96, 97, 93, 91, 92, 90.
177 Simplex 77, 76, 75.
521 Swadeshi 21, 22, 20, 18, 17, 16, 17.
700 Burma 1, 2, 700, 97, 98, 97.
1072 Hydro 72, 70, 73.
138-2 Tram 137, 38-2, 39-6.
182 Diff. 81, 82, 83-2, 81, 80-10, 81.
53 Ord. 52-12, 53, 52-12.
76.5-1/2 3 1/2 per cent. 5, 4 1/2.
107-7 1945-55 107-6.
280 Pabani 80, 75.
303 Alcock 3, 4-6, 2, 1.
187 Ind. Cement 88, 90.
192 Bom. Steamer 93-2, 90-10, 92.
267 Kohinoor 267, 63.
84-4 Tata 2nd pref 84-4.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 79/8.
Baroda (100.50) 14 p.c. 88/8.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 8 p.c. 64.
Central (£5) 9 p.c. 27/14.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 80 xd.
Imperial (100) 1440.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 353-12.
Union (5) Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 32-4.
Central India Mining (10) 25.
India Cement (250) 190.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 173/12.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 585.
Punjab Cement (D) (10) 9/4.
Punjab Cement P 14-4.
Shivrajpur (10) 49-6.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 900.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 103.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92/8.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 100.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 98/8.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 1/2 p.c. 142/8.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 702-8.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 83.
Surat Electric (O) 700, 5 p.c. 94.
Andhra Valley (O) (1000) 7 p.c. 815.
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 1020.
Bombay Tramways (O) 4-1/2 139-6.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 68 XO.
Surat Electric P. 102 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elect. O (100) 1073-12.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,040.
Tata Power O (1000) 520.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 857-8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 103.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Sahapathy (500) Rs. 1.245.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70. 850.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 610.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U P (550) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 415.
Apollo (30) nil, 7.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 150.
Bombay Cotton Mrg. (500) 340.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 35, 93, 996-4.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 545.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-490.
Century (100) 20, 467/8.
Crescent (100) 205.
Colaba Mills 132-8.
Dawn (250) 80, 710.
David (300) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 0/15/6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 132/8.
Elphinstone (100) nil 19.
Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 20, 900, 953-12.
Framji Petit (1,000) 600
Globe (100) 33-4.
Gokak Mills (100) 132-8.
Indore Mawan (100) 368-12.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 265.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 55.
Kasturchand (500) 29/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 267-8.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300 6,800.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil, 112-8.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 14.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76/5.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/7.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs nil.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Fre) due 1932 Rs. 107/6.
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 103.

Forward Rates:—17th October Sett. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper Rs. 76/5. 1945-55 Rs. 107/6. 4 per cent. 1934-27 Rs. 94/6.

Tone of Market:—Easy.

Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500.
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 140.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2035.
New Great Mills 317-8.
Pabaney Mill 200 275.
Pearl Mill 230 590.
Phoenix (100) 413-12.
Simplex (100) 175.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1/2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200, 8,200.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 24
Swadesh Mills (100) 15 517-8.
Swan Mills (100) 16, 158/12.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 90, 3,100.
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, Ashdown (nil) 301-4.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 697-8.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid X.P. 261-4.
Bombay Steam O. (250) F.C. 102/8.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 261/4.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c. 27-8.
British Burma Petroleum 51-9, 5-9.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 23.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9/2.
Empire of India Life (500-[illegible] 1,825.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 140.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 362/8.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) R 18/4.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance 200-100 (Pd.) 30 p.c. 2,200.
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 45 645.
Scindia Steam (15) L. 16-15.
Tata 1st Preference 134 xd, 133-12.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50 XD
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 84/4.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 52-12.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 18/4.
Telephone Co. (50) 41-8.

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REPORTS

BOMBAY, Oct. 14.

MONEY.

Although the money market is still easy with the call rate unchanged at 2 per cent., the absence of borrowers is not so noticeable as last week. The effects of the Puja holidays in Calcutta are still in evidence although an early revival is expected. The trade demand has decreased by about Rs. 52 lacs. The exceptional rise in Other Deposits by Rs. 587.27 lacs is directly attributable to payments of maturing 1927 Bonds. For the same reason Government deposits show a decline of Rs. 980.24 lacs. The changes to be noted in the following Bank's statement are more largely a reflection of the 1927 Bonds situation rather than of any important commercial operations.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 7th October 1927, shows a decline of Rs. 317.69 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 27,19,28,009 as compared with Rs. 47.84 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 33.43, a decrease of 2.21 per cent under last week. Loans have increased by Rs. 2.17 lacs, while Cash credits and Inland Bills discounted are down by Rs. 39.78 lacs and Rs. 7.40 lacs respectively. Government deposits are down by Rs. 980.24 lacs to Rs. 3.05 crores, while Other deposits are up by Rs. 587.27 lacs to Rs. 77.48 crores. The bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

There have been no important changes in the gilt-edged market and price fluctuations have been small. 3 1/2 per cent. paper improved from Rs. 76-4 to Rs. 76-6, while 1945-55 Loan declined slightly to Rs. 107-7. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans were unchanged at Rs. 101-8 and Rs. 103-1. 5 1/2 per cent. 1928 Bonds were quoted at Rs. 105-15. 6 per cent. 1930 and 1931 Rs. 106-6 and 1939 at Rs. 107-12 and Rs. 106-6 an 1932 at Rs. 107-6. 6 1-2 Bombay Development Loan was unmoved at Rs. 112-4. 4 per cent. 1960 Loan was placed at Rs. 88-7 and New Loan 1934-37 at Rs. 94-6.

The currency return of the 30th September 1927, indicates an increase of Rs. 22.37 lacks in note circulation now amounting to Rs. 181.81 crores. Silver coins have also increased by a similar amount ing to Rs. 107.34 crores, while silver bullion under coinage is down by Rs 27.20 lacks to Rs. 7.34 crores. This has been offset by the increase in securities in India and in England by about Rs. 6.90 lacs. and Rs. 23.12 lacs respectively. Gold Bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 79.44.

Exchange.—During the forepart of the week exchange was quite dull with sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5-15/16d. and buyers at 1s 5-31/32d. Later in the week conditions improved somewhat in consequence of a number of export bills showing in the local market, mainly for cotton. Remittances for Bullion account are still slight. Following are the forward rates:—October/November 1s. 5-15/16d: December 1s. 5-31/32d; January 1s. 6d: February 1s. 5-31/32d; March 1s. 5-15/16d: April 1s. 5-29/32d: May 1s. 5-7/8d. and June 1s. 5-27/32.

The marked strength in dollar sterling has been the recent feature on the exchange market and the rate reached $4.87-5/32 to the pound sterling, the highest level since the end of 1914 and closed at $4.87-1/8. French francs and the Belga were steady at 124.01 and 34.97, while the Italian lira depreciated from 88.90 to 89.15.

Gold.—There is again nothing of moment to report in the gold market. After opening at Rs. 21-7-3 per tola, the price of ready gold eased to Rs. 21-7-0 towards the close. The daily offtake continues at about 10,000 tolas and stocks on hand stand at about 2 3/4 lacs tolas. In London the price of gold was unmoved at 84s. 11 1/2d. Sovereigns are quoted at Rs. 13-6-9 both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-7-3 and Rs. 21-7-9 for ready, Rs. 21-7-0 and Rs. 21-6-9 for 11th October and 10th November settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £35,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £110,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 10,50,227 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £20,000.

Silver.—The silver market has been very dull throughout the period under report, although some activity is expected to ensue with the advent of settlement to-day. After opening at Rs. 58-3, the price of ready silver advanced to Rs. 58-5 only to decline to Rs. 58-3 and then reach a high of Rs. 58-7 at the close. The volume of business has been small with both China banks and America showing little activity. Even inter-bazar operations have not been large. The daily average offtake still stands at 100 bars and stocks on hand due to fresh arrivals are up to approximately 4000 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London opened at 2s. 6-3/8d, declined to 2.6-5/16d. and closed at 2s. 6-7/16d. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 25-13/16d. and 25-11/16d for both ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 58-7 and Rs. 58-3 for ready, 14th October and 14th November settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £278,000 silver. The total imports during the week amounted to 2839 bars and Rs. 37,333 in coin. There is no shipment of silver from London this week.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised Rs. 6,00,' 0,000.
,, Subscribed ,, 3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up ,, 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS ,, 1,15,36,676

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Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF

WEEKLY YARN MARKET.

The sharp decline in raw material followed by the publication of the American Bureau report on Saturday last created a nervious feeling in the local market to such an extent that buyers withdrew from the market altogether and as holders became more and more nervous prices in all kinds of yarns experienced a heavy decline. Up country inquiries and orders were temporarily withdrawn in the hope of obtaining their requirements at lower rates in course of time, and along with this a considerable force of selling pressure from the weak holders produced such a loss of confidence that sellers were obliged to dispose of their holdings at much below to what can be regarded as reasonable rates. Dealers do not feel inclined to make any fresh purchases owing to uncertainty of the future course of the markets and no forward business of importance in any kind of yarns has therefore been possible. The approach of Diwali is also responsible for the very restricted turnover during the week.

English Yarns. There have been only few sales from stock at lower prices whereas for forward deliveries practically no business has been possible on account of the high rates in Manchester.

Japanese Yarns. Turnover has been no doubt considerably less than during the previous weeks and prices have experienced a further decline to the extent of 1/2 an anna per lb. alround. Import Houses have been quoting higher rates and as a result no business for forward deliveries has been possible. In case of Mercerised yarns and twofold yarns prices have also given way further and in all possibility the decline will continue some further inasmuch as the up country demand is not yet satisfactory and the arrivals are heavy. The present quotations however are very cheap and attractive and if cotton becomes steady we advise moderate purchases at this level.

Artificial silk yarns. The absence of satisfactory demand causes anxiety to some of the dealers and some holders who have been selling small lots at reduced rates and this has been selling in small lots. The rates from the supplying markets are very firm and there doeos not appear to be any chance for a material decline in prices in the near future. Offtake is moderate and is likely to continue so far a few days further.

Indian Yarns. The continued uncertainty in the raw material combined with a recent sharp decline has rather disorganised the Indian yarn business to such an extent that any improvement for some time to come seems to be a thing of the past. As a matter of fact the Mills have again been experiencing serious difficulties in disposing of their stocks, and even with regard to the deliveries of their previous sales. The consumption of yarns by the weavers had also reduced to some extent as it does not pay them to compete with the Mill made cloth and along with this a very keen competition with some of the up country Mills and some of the weak Mills who have been in financial difficulties makes it extremely difficult for the standard yarns to sell freely and to obtain anything like reasonable prices. In the circumstances. Mills have been producing better stuff in many cases have got to lose in their yarns and as a result some of them have not been spinning large quantities whereas others have been holding their stocks for covering rates. On the whole the condition of the Mill Industry is yet far from satisfactory and it remains to be seen when there will be any improvement in the Yarn Trade so as to enable the Mills to work even with moderate profits.

The future course of the market is rather uncertain but as the present prices of yarns are low and attractive and as cotton does not look like going down materially in the near future we expect the Diwali business will be fairly satisfactory and there will be a good turnover at that time if cotton remains steady at or about this level.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, OCT. 14.

(Commencing from 30th September 1927)

The principal feature of the Local Market since our last is the continuous of a dull and easy tone and a feeling of depression during the major part of the period under review in response to easier and unsettled advices from New York and Java. Prices have seen a regular drop to the extent of about 6 As. per cwt. in Ready Sugar and about 4 to 5 d. per cwt. in Forward Deliveries than the prices recorded in our last. Purchase Enquiries for Spot Sugar continued but on a moderate scale. The latest estimate of Beet Sugar Crop of 81,00,000 given by Mr. Licht as also the Cuban restriction question have engaged the attention of Local Merchants. The Market passes through a very unsettled position and in view of larger Stocks on hand and further arrivals to a large extent, the aspect of the market hardly warrants to be hopeful. Karachi and Calcutta markets also show easier tendency. It will be interesting to note that the Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association resolved that all Contracts of Sale and Purchase of Java Sugr for 1928 Jan-March and onward shipment and of Beet Sugar would be made in Indian Currency (i.e., in Rupees only) and that all such Contracts entered into with effect from the 1st inst. were made in Rupees only. It may also be noted that from 1st October B.B. and C. I. Railway has withdrawn the special rate of 9 annas per maund for sugar exported from Bombay to Ahmedabad, Asarva and Kankaria. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 14|14 and Rs. 14|12 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 15|4 and Rs. 15 for B. R. B. and Rs. 14|10 and Rs. 14|8 for Best Ready Sugar. Sh. 14|6 1|2 and Sh. 14|2 1|2 for Sept. Sh. 14|6 and Sh. 14|4 for October, Sh. 14|7 and Sh. 14|5 for Nov. Dec. and Rs. 10|2 and Rs. 9|13 for Jan. Feb. March shipment for Java Sugar.

Total Stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of about 17,000 Bags of Java Sugar per S. S. Arabia are estimated at 1,70,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazaar to-day:

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14|12 per cwt.
Transhipment. Rs. 9|11 per F.B.H.
S. S. Arabia. Sh. 14|3 per F. B. H
Shipment. September Sh. 14|2 1|2 per F.B.H.
Shipment October Sh. 14|4 1|2 per F.B.H
Shipment Nov. Dec. Sh. 14|6 per F.B.H
Shipment Jan|Feb|March Rs. 10|4 per F.B.H.
Jamnagar C. I. F:—
Shipment. October Sh. 14|10 F.B.H.
Shipment Nov|Dec. Sh. 15 F.B.H.
Shipment Jan|Feb|March Rs 15|3 per F. B. H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15|2 per F.B.H.
Beet Sugar: Ready Rs. 14|8 per F.B.H.
Tone: Steady.

SEPTEMBER IRON PRODUCTION

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total approximate production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of September 1927 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	51,021
Ferro-Manganese	436
Steel Ingots	43,322
Finished Steel	31,900

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	72 0 0
China clay, bazar quality	63 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina supra (Dutch)	13 8 0
Epsom Salt	3 10 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	10 4 0
Sago Flour, market quality	9 12 0
Maize Starch Continental	11 6 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	17 4 0
Zinc Chloride German	16 12 0
Magnesium Chloride German	4 4 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32 8 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	33 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkek Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	9 2 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	8 2 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	9 6 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8 6 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg.	9 6 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 4 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 12 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 6 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	31 0 0
Sbda Ash	6 12 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 7 8
Antimony Salt	0 6 0
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 3
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0

During the whole of the week the tendency of Farina market in Holland was upward and the latest quotation is £19-15 per ton and the undertone is strong.

BOMBAYWEEK Y STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD

Bombay Oct. 14.
Spot prices.

Hedge Contracts	Future 13-10-27	6-10-27
Bengals Dec/Jan.28	240	Market
Broach April/May '28	410	Blosed
Oomra F. Dec/Jan'28	378	

Receipts for the week ending 13th Oct.

	1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Bengals	2119	1408
Oomras	761	734
Dholleras	732	227
Broach	92	68
Southerns	726	1363
Persians	95	200
Americans	116	4270
Egyptians	..	..
E. Africans	446	1139
Other sorts	..	..
Total	5617	9209

Exports for the week ending 13 Oct.

	Bales
United Kingdom	1381
Continent	3925
China	..
Japan	4179
Coast Ports	671
Total	10156

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	5750
China Japan & Coast Ports	..
Total	5750

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 13th Oct.

1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
73735	58499	64051	36759	48 98

Exports from 1st Sept to 13 Oct

	1927	1926.
United Kingdom	6152	215
Continent	40173	35216
China	3100	700
Japan	53989	12878
Coast Ports	2692	1849
U. S. A.	..	1
Total	106006	50859

	1925	1924	1923
United Kingdom	4912	1110	20315
Continent	43444	13760	8.681
China	610	3100	10612
Japan	37462	83045	41821
Coast Ports	1934	2949	2336
U. S. A.	50	..	..
Total	88402	103.64	157765

Total exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 13th Oct. 1927, 8,776 Bales.

Estimated Mill cosumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 13th Oct. 1927, 1,15,284 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 13th Oct. 1927, 2,83,100 Bales.

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

AMERICAN COTTON IMPORTS.

Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India 1st Sept. 1927 to 31st Aug. 1928, 11,500 Bales.

American Cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. to 12th Oct. 1327, (a) 1,470 Bales.

American cotton at sea for India, (b) 1,550 Bales.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 13.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	20-3|4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	120-1|2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-3|8
National Bank	50
Eastern Bank	6-1|2
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	85-3|4
Conversion Loan	75-1|8
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	103
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	61-1|4
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	71-1|8
Consols	56
War Loan 5 per cent	102-3|4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	94-5|8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 13.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-5|16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-7|16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 13.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.41 3|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-5|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.98
T.T. Madrid on London	unquoted
T.T. Milan on London	89.12
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.05
T.T London on Prague	164.37

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 13.

	£
Copper English best Selected	61-3|8
Copper Braziers	70-1|2
Yellow Metal	62-3|4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	23-5|8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-7|8
Tin English Ingots	259-1|2

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 13.

Silver:—Market quiet.

Spot	25-11|16
Forward	25-3|4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 13.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4|4|11-1|2

On Sale Everywhere
HENNESSY'S
BRANDY
The Genuine Brandy
Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Oct. 13.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Oct|Nov. shipment dull sellers £8-7-6.
Castorseed Bombay:—
Oct|Nov. shipment paid £17-5-0.
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers £19-12-6.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 13.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Oct|Nov. shipment sellers £17|7|6.
Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Nov.|Dec. shipment sellers £17-7-6.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:
Oct|Nov. shipment Con't. paid £15-15-0.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 13.

Linseed Oil naked London, cwt:—
Nov|Dec delivery sellers. 30|6.
Linseed Oil naked London, cwt:—
Jan|Apl. delivery sellers 30|10-1|2.

COFFEE.

New York, Oct. 13.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality. Spot: 14-1|8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 13.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1|2 lb:—
Jan|Feb. shipment sellers 51|3.
Barletta Russo, per 62-1|2 lb.—
Jan|Feb. shipment sellers 50|5.
Wheat South Australian:—
Oct|Nov. shipment sellers 51|9.
Wheat Choice, White Karachi:—
Afloat paid 52.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 13.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, C and F Calcutta:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 14|7-1|2.
Jan|March per cwt. 14|10-1|2.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 14|9-1|4.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct.|Dec. per cwt. 14|10.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 13.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot: Sellers 1|4-1|8.

Free Advice
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Stocks, Shares, Cotton, Silver and Raw Products

Address enquiries to:—

The Special Adviser,
C/o The "Bombay Chronicle."

Replies to enquiries will be published in the commercial columns of "The Chronicle."

WEATHER REPORT

Simla, October 14.

The shallow low pressure area lies this morning over Bengal. Nearly general rain has fallen in Lower Burma, and local rain in Upper Burma and Bengal. Elsewhere has been dry except for quarter of an inch of rain at Sonemarg.

Chief amounts are: Victoria Point, two inches, Mergui, Amherst, Bassein and Diamond Island half, Toungoo three-quarters, Kyaukpyu two, Akyab three, Minbu half, Yamethin one and a half, Cox's Bazaar three-quarters, Cittagong three, Narayanganj three quarters, and Mymensingh one and a half.

Forecast: Increase in North Burma and some extention in Bengal and Assam. —A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

LUCKNOW, Oct. 13.

All the Muslim members of the Lucknow Municipal Board who resigned from the Board in a body consequent on the decision of the majority of the members declining to give permission for the holding of the Milad at the Aminabad Park, have been unanimously re-elected to the Board.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

SHORT COVERING-TRADE BUYING.

New York, Oct. 13.

The New York futures market opened 8 points lower and declined to 15 points on hedge selling and long liquidation. At this level short covering and trade buying checked the decline and prices improved 60 points from the lowest. There was slight profit taking at the close and prices receded 5 points. The net rise was 36 to 42 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 35 points to 21.25c.

The New Orleans futures market closed 38 to 43 points higher. Spot Cotton improved 41 points to 21.10c.

The improvement in prices was mostly due to covering by shorts and trade buying influenced by reports of light frost in Arkansas and expectation of bullish consumption figure for September by American mills. While some straw reports of light frost are received but the crop in other sections is making a favourable progress and with heavy crop movement, any rise from present level will induce hedge selling. We think the bottom is not reached and prefer sales in strong markets.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 13th Oct.

January Highest 21.13 (at about the close) lowest 20-53 (10-18 p.m.).

Market advanced on short covering.

Messrs. Umarigar and Vesugors have received the following cable from Messrs. A. Norden and Co. New York.

Short Covering on bullish consumption expected. Favour sales.

Reuter:—Market early declined on South hedge selling but rallied later on trade buying and unfavourable Eastern belt forecast.

PRIVATE CABLES.

The Weekly Weather Report issued to-day in America was regarded as generally favourable and states that picking is making good progress East of the Mississippi and Texas, while conditions are fairly favourable in the West and North-West; elsewhere rain is delaying picking.

AMERICAN TEXTILE OUTLOOK.

New York, Sept. 16.

In textiles the principal matter of interest continued to be speculation as to the ultimate price of raw cotton. The general tendency among the mills is to adopt a policy of caution, and the report published yesterday by the Government Department of Agriculture that "it is likely that cotton prices will decline in the next few months" is not calculated to improve the unsettled attitude of cotton consumers toward present prices. Already the higher prices for raw cotton are being reflected in higher prices for cotton goods, the demand for which continued very satisfactory, but it is realised that cotton goods cannot compete with other lines if costs have to be based on a price for the raw material much above 18 cents.

DETAILS OF GINNING.

Details as given below are received by to-day's mail showing the total quantity ginned unto the close of the business on the 13th ultimo. The figures given indicate that the crop is rather late in Arkansas, California and Missouri, while elsewhere ginnings are heavy showing early start.

	1927	1926.
Alabama	448,000	225,972
Arizona	8,000	12,705
Arkansas	92,000	132,735
California	9,000	6,618
Florida	12,000	11,430
Georgia	475,000	344,173
Louisiana	222,000	172,321
Mississippi	264,000	256,303
Missouri	—	7,765
New Mexico	—	640
N. Carolina	23,000	35,728
Oklahoma	44,000	37,072
S. Carolina	128,000	158,390
Tennessee	4,000	6,196
Texas	1,684,000	1,100,017
Virginia	—	—
Other States	—	365
Total	3,506,000	2,509,103

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 13-10-27, 1927-28 2915000; 1926-27 3227000.

Receipts yesterday 13-10-27, 1927-28 94000; 1926-27 81000.

Exports to date 13-10-27, 1927-28 1546000; 1926-27 1593000.

Stock at Ports 7-10-27, 1927-28 1822000; 1926-27 1568000.

Stock Interior Towns 7-10-27, 1927-28 754000; 1926-27 860000.

Stock Liverpool 7-10-27, 1927-28 1058000; 1926-27 808000.

Visible Supply 7-10-27, 1927-28 4461000; 1926-27 3759000.

Quantity in Sight 7-10-27, 1927-28 3610000; 1926-27 3946000.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 13.

December	20.99 plus .36
January	21.08 plus .40
March	21.34 plus .40
May	21.54 plus .42
July	21.40 plus .36
Middling Spot	21.25 plus .35

LIVERPOOL.

QUIET BUT STEADY.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 1 to 3 points and improved to 6 points on reports of light frost. Later on prices ruled easy on hedge selling and weak New York advices. The close was weak but steady at a rise of 3 to 6 points. Middling Spot improved 9 points to 11.54d. Ready sales were 8,000 Bales.

Empire futures closed 1 point higher while Egyptian futures had a firm tone with a rise of 18 to 20 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool under date 13th inst.:—

8-50 p.m. Rains in the Central and Eastern belt Light frost has occured in in Arkansas.

Greenville. ((South Carolina.) Cables. Spots amazingly strong. Good demand.

Hournby H. and Co. New York Cawles light frost Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool.

"Weekly weather report generally favourable. Some rains West."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable under yesterday's date from their Liverpool friends:—

"Probable light frost. Market looks higher."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

October	11.05 plus .03
November	11.05 plus .03
December	11.08 plus .03
January	11.10 plus .03
February	11.09 plus .04
March	11.11 plus .04
April	11.09 plus .04
May	11.11 plus .04
June	11.06 plus .05
July	11.02 plus .04
August	10.91 plus .05
September	10.80 plus .06
October	10.67 plus .06
Middling Spot	11.54 plus .09

SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	400

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

Scinde Good	8.75 plus .10
Scinde Fully Good	8.95 plus .10
Scinde Fine	9.15 plus .10
Bengal Good	8.75 plus .10
Bengal Fully Good	8.95 plus .10
Bengal Fine	9.15 plus .10
Oomra Good	930 plus .10
Oomra Fully Good	9.55 plus .10
Oomra Fine	9.80 plus .10
Broach Good	9.70 plus .10
Broach Fully Good	10.00 plus .10
Broach Fine	10.30 plus .10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

October	18.16 plus .18
November	18.30 plus .18
December	18.37 plus .22
January	18.43 plus .20
February	18.47 plus .21
March	18.51 plus .21
April	18.53 plus .20
May	18.57 plus .25
June	18.60 plus .26
July	18.63 plus .26
August	18.63 plus .26
September	18.63 plus .26
October	18.63 plus .26
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	18.95 plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 13.

January	21.15 plus .38
March	21.40 plus .43
Middling Spot	21.10 plus .41

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 13.

NEW YORK 10-30 A.M.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	20.80
March	20.05
May	21.23

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

January	20.69
March	20.99
May	21.18

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—

January	20.88
March	21.12
May	21.22

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

New York, Oct. 13.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	94,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	64,000

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 13.

Demand Bills	486.68

BOMBAY.

DECLINED ON GENERAL SELLING

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Following a rise of 40 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 411 and ruled easy on general selling. The local sentiment is again bearish and operators are inclined to sell on strong markets. To-day there was absence of any important buying and the undertone of the market was quiet. Quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M.	411	411	407-8	407-8
Oomra D.-J.	376	377	376	376-8
Bengal D.-J.	339	339	337-8	337-8

SEWRI MARKET.

Oct. 14.

Liverpool opened 9 points higher and later cables showed it 13 points higher. The forward market opened at 407-12 for Broach A.-M. delivery, but declined on easier Liverpool cables and Japanese selling. The close was weak and quotations were as under:—

Broach A.-M.	407-12	407-12	405	405
Oomra D.-J.	375	375	373	373
Bengal D.-J.	336	336	335	335

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Oct. 14.

October 237.60 minus 0.10.
January 244.30 plus 0.60.
April 249.50 plus 0.85.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Thursday's Receipts Rates	576
Thursday's Exports Rates	892
Receipts from 1st Sept.	73,735
Receipts same time last year	58,499
Exports from 1st Sept.	86,709
Exports same time last year	39,899
Stock of Cotton on 6th Oct.	309,686
Stock same time last year	317,686

DAILY ROOM RATES.

14th October 1927.

Bengal 337 D.|J.
Broach 407 A.|M.
Umra 375 D.|J.

READY COTTON SALES.

100 K. Devchand & Co., Amraoti, 382.
200 K. Devchand & Co., Khamgaon, 380.
100 Toyomankwa, Wadhvan, 370.
100 Toyomankwa, Botad, 370.
100 Japan T. & Co., Manavadar, 360.
100 Volkart Bros. Khamgaon, 382.
200 Volkart Bros., Indore, 383.
100 Mithabhai Nathoo, Akola, 383.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, October 14.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday		Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh			512	1751
Central India			6327	5709
Barsi and Nagar			961	407
Hyderabad-Gaorani			409	110
Berar		16	3130	1308
Central Provinces			2333	569
Total Oomras		16	13672	9 854
Dholera		105	11132	1627
N.W. Provinces		41	3321	1672
Rajputana		33	5118	5179
Sind-Punjab		350	3411	2877
Broach			2345	77
Coompta & Dharwar			2339	4471
Westerns-Northerns			2619	6309
Cocoanads				119
Tinnevelly & Cumbodia			6013	3595
Persian			1452	1762
American			17955	11136
Egyptian and African		31	3828	9821
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts				
Total		576	73,735	58,499

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 6th Oct.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	919	41,019	31,801
Japan & China		52.810	12078
Coast Ports		2021	1175
Up-country by Rail		6,662	9235
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		4,811	2,075
Total	919	107323	56461

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready Mill Terms	Nov.	Delivery Contracts. Dec.
Bengal Superfine M.G	350		
Bengal Fine M.G.	345	+12/3	+10
Bengal F.G.M.G.	340		
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	345		
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	—		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.			

BULLION MARKET

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

	5	P.	M.
National City Bars	21	9	6
Ready	21	7	0
Asho	21	6	9
Kartika	21	6	9
Magser	21	6	9
Naramdas Motilal	21	7	0

Native Bars 96, 97, 98 touch.

SILVER.

Ready	58	8	0
London Ready	25	11	0
Forward	25	12	0

London--Shanghai

Opening 2-6-3|8
Closing 2-6-1|2.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Asho	58 6 0	58 8 0	58 6 0	58 8 0
Kartika	58 6 0	58 9 0	58 6 0	58 9 0
Magser	58 6 0	58 9 0	58 6 0	58 9 0

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab), Oct. 12.

FORWARD RATES:—

Wheat Maghar	4	6	6
Gram Katak	4	0	0
Gram Jeth	3	9	6
Cottonseed Maghar	3	5	9
Cottonseed Poh	3	5	0
Cottonseed Phagan	3	6	6

READY:—

Wheat	4	4	0	to	4	10 0
Gram	3	15	0	to	4	3 0
Cottonseed	3	8	0			
Barley	3	1	6			
Kappas	13	4	0	to	14	0 0
Cotton	33	0	0			

Market arrival:—

Gram	800 mds.
Kappas	1000 mds.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY Oct. 14

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 13 inst.

Wheat	2,230 Cwts.
Linseed	497
Gingellyseeds	1,229
Poppyseed	23
Groundnuts	1,584
Castorseed	1,964
Rice	2,659
Myrabollams	654
Cottonseed	2,768
Gram	55
Joowar	491
Bajree	51
Coal	263 Tons.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct 14.

Bank's selling T T 1|5 29|32-15|16.
Bank's selling D D 1|6 15|16.

LONDON—

Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 7|32.
Bank's buying T T 1|5-31|32.
Bank's buying D D 1|6.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady quiet.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 972.
Bank's buying D D 957.

JAPAN

Bank's selling T T 128 1/4
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 124-1/4.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 134 3/4.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 170 1/4.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 155 1/4.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D 275 1|2.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84 11-1/2.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25|11.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25/12.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet and steady.
China sold 16 square purchases. Market likely to move within narrow limits.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.87 1|8.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
6 months 4-7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4.1/2 per cent.
Money Call 1-3|4 to 2 per cent.
1 to three months 2-1|2 to 3 per cent.
6 months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Nagpur Fine M.G.	390	+28	+20
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	385		
Arvi Fine M.G.	385	+20/1	+13
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	380	+10/1	+ 4
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	375		
Khandesh Fine M.G.	375	+ 4	— 4
Muthia Fine M.G.	365		— 7
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	—	—	—
Purna Average Quality	—	—	—
Parbhani/Sailu Average Quality	380		
Indore Ujjain	375		
Burwah Sanavad	375		
		March.	
Broach Fine M.G.	410	+14	
Broach F.G.M.G.	400		
Westerns Good M.G.	390		
Westerns H.G.	—		
Cambodia Fine M.G.	460		
Mirai/Sangli F.G. M.G.	430		
Compta F.G.M.G.	430		
Dholera F.G.M.G.	—		
Kadi/Viramgam F.G.M.G.	—		

STOCKS AND SHARES

REALISING AT THE RISE.

SECURITIES STEADY

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Cotton Mill shares opened steady and improved somewhat, but declined on profit-taking. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 1,000 improved abou. Rs. 2 on bull support, but re-acted on profit-taking and closed at Rs. 998, Century opened at 468 and improved to 471 but closed at 467, Colaba declined Rs. 4 and closed at Rs. 132, Crescent fluctuated within a small range and lost Re. 1 at the close from previous closing, Fazals opened firm at 958 but receded to 952 and closed at 953, Nagpur closed Rs. 3 below previous close, Pearls declined Rs. 6 and closed at 590. The close was rather quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Burma improved to Rs. 700 but closed at 697 on profit-taking. Hydros were steady at 1073, Trams ruled steady. Tata Iron def. fluctuated within Rs. 2-2 and closed at 181, Ordinary were steady at 52-12, Indian Cement improved and closed at 190, B. Steamer closed unchanged.

SECURITIES.

The market ruled steady with a fair en

Moorat Business:—

The Bombay Share Market will be kept open on Tuesday, the 25th instant, from 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. for Moor Night business.

TO-DAY'S FLUCTUATIONS.

997 Bombay Dyeing 1009, 2, 98, 1000, 98, 96, 95, 96.
467 Century 68, 70, 71, 68, 66, 67.
136 Colaba 132.
207 Crescent 8, 7, 5.
956 Fazul 58, 56, 53, 52, 53.
370 Indore 70, 68.
115 Madhavji 12.
548 Nagpur 48, 50, 46, 45, 43, 45.
321 New Great 21, 18, 17, 16, 17.
596 Pearl 96, 97, 93, 91, 92, 90.
177 Simplex 77, 76, 75.
521 Swadeshi 21, 22, 20, 18, 17, 16, 17.
760 Burma 1, 2, 700, 97, 93, 97.
1072 Hydro 72, 70, 73.
138-2 Tram 137, 38-2, 39-6.
182 Diff. 81, 82, 83-2, 81, 80-10, 81.
53 Ord. 52-12, 53, 52-12.
76.5-1|2 3 1|2 per cent. 5, 4 1|2.
107-7 1945-55 107-6.
280 Pabani 80, 75.
303 Alcock 3, 4-6, 2, 1.
187 Ind. Cement 88, 90.
192 Bom. Steamer 93-2, 90-10, 92.
267 Kohinoor 267, 63.
84 4 Tata 2nd pref 84-4.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 79|8.
Baroda (100.50) 14 p.c. 88|8.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 8 p.c. 64.
Central (£5) 9 p.c. 27|14.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 80 xd.
Imperial (100) 1440.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 353-12.
Union (5) Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 32-4.
Central India Mining (10) 25.
India Cement (250) 190.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 173|12.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 585.
Punjab Cement (D) (10) 9|4.
Punjab Cement P 14-4.
Shivrajpur (10) 49-6.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 900.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 3 p.c. 103.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92/8.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 100.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 98/8.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 142|8.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 702-8.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 83.
Surat Electric (O) 700, 5 p.c. 94.
Andhra Valley (O) (1000) 7 p.c. 815.
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 1020.
Bombay Tramways (O) 4-1|2 139-6.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 68 XO.
Surat Electric P 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elect. O (100) 1073-12.
Tata Hydro Pref (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,040.
Tata Power O (1000) 520.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 857-8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 103.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Sahapathy (500) Rs. 1.245.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 850.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 610.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.
Volkart U P (550) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 415.
Apollo (30) nil, 7.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 150.
Bombay Cotton Mrg. (500) 340.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 93, 996-4.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 545.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-490.
Century (100) 20, 467|8.
Crescent (100) 205.
Colaba Mills 132-8.
Dawn (250) 80, 710.
David (300) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 0|15|6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 132/8.
Elphinstone (100) nil 10.
Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 20, 900, 953-12.
Framji Petit (1,000) 600
Globe (100) 33-4.
Gokak Mills (100) 132-8.
Indore Mawan (100) 368-12.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 265.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 55.
Kasturchand (509) 29/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 267-8.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6,800.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil, 112-8.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500.
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 140.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2035.
New Great Mills 317-8.
Pabaney Mill 200 275.
Pearl Mill 230 530.
Phoenix (100) 413-12.
Simplex (100) 175.
Sasscon Cotton (100) 12.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3-1|2 70.
Sholapur (19,000) 200, 8,200.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 24
Swadesh Mills (100) 15 517-8.
Swan Mills (100) 16, 158|12.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 90, 3,150.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, Ashdown (nil) 301-4.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 697-8.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid X.P. 261-4.
Bombay Steam O. (250) F.C. 192|8.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 261/4.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c. 27-8.
British Burma Petroleum 51-9, 5-9.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 25.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9/2.
Empire of India Life (500-[illegible] 1,825.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 140.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 362/8.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) R 18|4.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance 200-100 (Pd.) 30 p.c. 2,200.
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 46 645.
Scindia Steam (15) I. 16-15.
Tata 1st Preference 134 xd, 133-12.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50 XD.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 84|4.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 52-12.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 181-4.
Telephone Co. (50) 41-8.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 14.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76|5.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/7.
5 per cent War Loan due 1920/47 Rs. 100/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107|6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs nil.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Fre) due 1932 Rs. 107/6.
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 103.

Forward Rates:—17th October Sett. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper Rs. 76|5, 1945-55 Rs. 107|6. 4 per cent. 1934-27 Rs. 94|6.

Tone of Market:—Easy.

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REPORTS

BOMBAY, Oct. 14.

MONEY.

Although the money market is still easy with the call rate unchanged at 2 per cent., the absence of borrowers is not so noticeable as last week. The effects of the Puja holidays in Calcutta are still in evidence although an early revival is expected. The trade demand has decreased by about Rs. 52 lacs. The exceptional rise in Other Deposits by Rs. 587.27 lacs is directly attributable to payments of maturing 1927 Bonds. For the same reason Government deposits show a decline of Rs. 980.24 lacs. The changes to be noted in the following Bank's statement are more largely a reflection of the 1927 Bonds situation rather than of any important commercial operations.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 7th October 1927, shows a decline of Rs. 317.69 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 27,19,28,000 as compared with Rs. 47.84 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 33.43, a decrease of 2.21 per cent under last week. Loans have increased by Rs. 2.17 lacs, while Cash credits and Inland Bills discounted are down by Rs. 39.78 lacs and Rs. 7.40 lacs respectively. Government deposits are down by Rs. 980.24 lacs to Rs. 3.05 crores, while Other deposits are up by Rs. 587.27 lacs to Rs. 77.48 crores. The bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

There have been no important changes in the gilt-edged market and price fluctuations have been small. 3 1/2 per cent. paper improved from Rs. 76-4 to Rs. 76-6, while 1945-55 Loan declined slightly to Rs. 107-7. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans were unchanged at Rs. 101-8 and Rs. 103-4. 5 1/2 per cent. 1928 Bonds were quoted at Rs. 105-15. 6 per cent. 1930 and 1931 Rs. 106-6 and 1932 at Rs. 107-12 and Rs. 106-6 an 1932 at Rs. 107-6. 6 1-2 Bombay Development Loan was unmoved at Rs. 112-4. 4 per cent. 1960 Loan was placed at Rs. 88-7 and New Loan 1934-37 at Rs. 94-6.

The currency return of the 30th September 1927, indicates an increase of Rs. 22.37 lacks in note circulation now amounting to Rs. 181.81 crores. Silver coins have also increased by a similar amount ing to Rs. 107.34 crores, while silver bullion under coinage is down by Rs. 27.20 lacks to Rs. 7.34 crores. This has been offset by the increase in securities in India and in England by about Rs. 6.90 lacs. and Rs. 23.12 lacs respectively. Gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 79.44.

Exchange.—During the forepart of the week exchange was quite dull with sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5-15/16d. and buyers at 1s 5-31/32d. Later in the week conditions improved somewhat in consequence of a number of export bills showing in the local market, mainly for cotton. Remittances for bullion account are still slight. Following are the forward rates:—October/November 1s. 5-15/16d: December 1s. 5-31/32d: January 1s. 6d: February 1s. 5-31/32d: March 1s. 5-15/16d: April 1s. 5-29/32d: May 1s. 5-7/8d. and June 1s. 5-27/32.

The marked strength in dollar sterling has been the recent feature on the exchange market and the rate reached $4.87-5/32 to the pound sterling, the highest level since the end of 1914 and closed at $4.87-1/8. French francs and the Belga were steady at 124.01 and 34.97, while the Italian lira depreciated from 88.90 to 89.15.

Gold.—There is again nothing of moment to report in the gold market. After opening at Rs. 21-7-3 per tola, the price of ready gold eased to Rs. 21-7-0 towards the close. The daily offtake continues at about 10,000 tolas and stocks on hand stand at about 2 3/4 lacs tolas. In London the price of gold was unmoved at 84s. 11 1/2d. Sovereigns are quoted at Rs. 13-6-9 both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-7-3 and Rs. 21-7-0 for ready, Rs. 21-7-0 and Rs. 21-6-9 for 11th October and 10th November settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £35,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £110,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 10,50,227 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £20,000.

Silver.—The silver market has been very dull throughout the period under report, although some activity is expected to ensue with the advent of settlement to-day. After opening at Rs. 58-3, the price of ready silver advanced to Rs. 58-5 only to decline to Rs. 58-3 and then reach a high of Rs. 58-7 at the close. The volume of business has been small with both China banks and America showing little activity. Even inter-bazar operations have not been large. The daily average offtake still stands at 100 bars and stocks on hand due to fresh arrivals are up to approximately 4000 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London opened at 2s. 6-3/8d, declined to 2.6-5/16d. and closed at 2s. 6-7/16d. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 25-13/16d. and 25-11/16d for both ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 58-7 and Rs. 58-3 for ready, 14th October and 14th November settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £278,000 silver. The total imports during the week amounted to 2839 bars and Rs. 37,333 in coin. There is no shipment of silver from London this week.

WEEKLY YARN MARKET.

The sharp decline in raw material followed by the publication of the American Bureau report on Saturday last created a nervious feeling in the local market to such an extent that buyers withdrew from the market altogether and as holders became more and more nervous prices in all kinds of yarns experienced a heavy decline. Up country inquiries and orders were temporarily withdrawn in the hope of obtaining their requirements at lower rates in course of time, and along with this a considerable force of selling pressure from the weak holders produced such a loss of confidence that sellers were obliged to dispose of their holdings at much below to what can be regarded as reasonable rates. Dealers do not feel inclined to make any fresh purchases owing to uncertainty of the future course of the markets and no forward business of importance in any kind of yarns has therefore been possible. The approach of Diwali is also responsible for the very restricted turnover during the week.

English Yarns. There have been only few sales from stock at lower prices whereas for forward dejiveries practically no business has been possible on account of the high rates in Manchester.

Japanese Yarns. Turnover has been no doubt considerably less than during the previous weeks and prices have experienced a further decline to the extent of 1/2 an anna per lb. alround. Import Houses have been quoting higher rates and as a result no business for forward deliveries has been possible. In case of Mercerised yarns and twofold yarns prices have also given way further and in all possibility the decline will continue some further inasmuch as the up country demand is not yet satisfactory and the arrivals are heavy. The present quotations however are very cheap and attractive and if cotton becomes steady we advise moderate purchases at this level.

Artificial silk yarns. The absence of satisfactory demand causes anxiety to some of the dealers and some holders who have been selling small lots at reduced rates and this has been selling in small lots. The rates from the supplying markets are very firm and there doeos not appear to be any chance for a material decline in prices in the near future. Offtake is moderate and is likely to continue so far a few days further.

Indian Yarns. The continued uncertainty in the raw material combined with a recent sharp decline has rather disorganised the Indian yarn business to such an extent that any improvement for some time to come seems to be a thing of the past. As a matter of fact the Mills have again been experiencing serious difficulties in disposing of their stocks, and even with regard to the deliveries of their previous sales. The consumption of yarns by the weavers had also reduced to some extent as it does not pay them to compete with the Mill made cloth and along with this a very keen competition with some of the up country Mills and some of the weak Mills who have been in financial difficulties makes it extremely difficult for the standard yarns to sell freely and to obtain anything like reasonable prices. In the circumstances, Mills have been producing better stuff in many cases have got to lose in their yarns and as a result some of them have not been spinning large quantities whereas others have been holding their stocks for covering rates. On the whole the condition of the Mill Industry is yet far from satisfactory and it remains to be seen when there will be any improvement in the Yarn Trade so as to enable the Mills to work even with moderate profits.

The future course of the market is rather uncertain but as the present prices of yarns are low and attractive and as cotton does not look like going down materially in the near future we expect the Diwali business will be fairly satisfactory and there will be a good turnover at that time if cotton remains steady at or about this level.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, OCT. 14.

(Commencing from 30th September 1927)

The principal feature of the Local Market since our last is the continuous of a dull and easy tone and a feeling of depression during the major part of the period under review in response to easier and unsettled advices from New York and Java. Prices have seen a regular drop to the extent of about 6 As. per cwt. in Ready Sugar and about 4 to 5 d. per cwt. in Forward Deliveries than the prices recorded in our last. Purchase Enquiries for Spot Sugar continued but on a moderate scale. The latest estimate of Beet Sugar Crop of 81,00,000 given by Mr. Licht as also the Cuban restriction question have engaged the attention of Local Merchants. The Market passes through a very unsettled position and in view of larger Stocks on hand and further arrivals to a large extent, the aspest of the market hardly warrants to be hopeful. Karachi and Calcutta markets also show easier tendency. It will be interesting to note that the Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association resolved that all Contracts of Sale and Purchase of Java Sugr for 1928 Jan-March and onward shipment and of Beet Sugar would be made in Indian Currency (i.e., in Rupees only) and that all such Contracts entered into with effect from the 1st inst. were made in Rupees only. It may also be noted that from 1st October B.B. and C. I. Railway has withdrawn the special rate of 9 annas per maund for sugar exported from Bombay to Ahmedabad, Asarva and Kankaria. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 14|14 and Rs. 14|12 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 15|4 and Rs. 15 for B. R. B. and Rs. 14|10 and Rs. 14|8 for Best Ready Sugar, Sh. 14|6 1|2 and Sh. 14|2 1|2 for Sept. Sh. 14|6 and Sh. 14|4 for October, Sh. 14|7 and Sh. 14|5 for Nov. Dec. and Rs. 10|2 and Rs. 9|13 for Jan. Feb.March shipment for Java Sugar.

Total Stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of about 17,000 Bags of Java Sugar per S. S. Arabia are estimated at 1.70,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazaar to-day:

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14|12 per cwt.
Transhipment. Rs. 9|11 per F.B.H.
S. S. Arabia. Sh. 14|3 per F. B. H
Shipment. September Sh. 14|2 1|2 per F.B.H.
Shipment October Sh. 14|4 1|2 per F.B.H
Shipment Nov.Dec. Sh. 14|6 per F.B.H
Shipment Jan|Feb|March Rs. 10|4 per F.B.H.
Jamnagar C. I. F:—
Shipment. October Sh. 14|10 F.B.H.
Shipment Nov|Dec. Sh. 15 F.B.H.
Shipment Jan|Feb|March Rs 15|3 per F. B. H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15|2 per F.B.H.
Beet Sugar: Ready Rs. 14|8 per F.B.H.
Tone: Steady.

SEPTEMBER IRON PRODUCTION

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total approximate production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of September 1927 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	51,021
Ferro-Manganese	436
Steel Ingots	43,322
Finished Steel	31,900

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	72 0 0
China clay, bazar quality	63 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina supra (Dutch)	13 8 0
Epsom Salt	3 10 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	10 4 0
Sago Flour, market quality	9 12 0
Maize Starch Continental	11 6 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	17 4 0
Zinc Chloride German	16 12 0
Magnesium Chloride German	4 4 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32 8 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	33 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkek Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	9 2 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	8 2 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	9 6 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8 6 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg.	9 6 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 4 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 12 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 6 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	31 0 0
Sbda Ash	6 12 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 7 8
Antimony Salt	0 6 0
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 3
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0

During the whole of the week the tendency of Farina market in Holland was upward and the latest quotation is £19-15 per ton and the undertone is strong.

BOMBAY WEEK Y STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD

Bombay Oct. 14.
Spot prices.

Hedge Contracts	Future 13-10-27	6-10-27
Bengals Dec/Jan.28	340	Market
Broach April/May '28	410	Blosed
Oomra F. Dec/Jan'28	378	

Receipts for the week ending 13th Oct.

	1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Bengals	2119	1408
Oomras	761	734
Dholleras	732	227
Broach	92	68
Southerns	726	1363
Persians	95	200
Americans	116	4270
Egyptians	..	..
E. Africans	446	1139
Other sorts	..	..
Total	5617	9209

Exports for the week ending 13 Oct.

	Bales
United Kingdom	1381
Continent	2925
China	..
Japan	4179
Coast Ports	671
Total	10156
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.	
Europe	5750
China Japan & Coast Ports	..
Total	5750

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 13th Oct.

1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
73735	58499	64051	36759	48 98

Exports from 1st Sept to 13 Oct

	1927	1926.
United Kingdom	6152	215
Continent	40173	35216
China	3100	700
Japan	53989	12878
Coast Ports	2692	1849
U. S. A.	..	1
Total	106006	50859

	1925	1924	1923
United Kingdom	4912	1110	20415
Continent	43444	13760	8.681
China	610	3100	10612
Japan	37452	83045	41821
Coast Ports	1934	2949	2336
U. S. A.	50	..	..
Total	88402	103164	157765

Total exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 13th Oct. 1927, 8,770 Bales.

Estimated Mill cosumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 13th Oct. 1927, 1,15,284 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 13th Oct. 1927, 2,85,100 Bales.

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

AMERICAN COTTON IMPORTS.

Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India 1st Sept. 1927 to 31st Aug. 1928, 11,500 Bales.

American Cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. to 12th Oct. 1927, (a) 1,470 Bales.

American cotton at sea for India, (b) 1,550 Bales.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 13.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	20-3|4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	120-1|2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-3|8
National Bank	50
Eastern Bank	6-1|2
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	85-3|4
Conversion Loan	75-1|8
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	103
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	61-1|4
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Steriing Loan	71-1|8
Consols	56
War Loan 5 per cent	102-3|4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	94-5|8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 13.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-5|16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-7|16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 13.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.41 3|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-5|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.98
T.T. Madrid on London	unquoted
T.T. Milan on London	89.12
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.05
T..T London on Prague	164.37

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 13.

	£
Copper English best Selected	61-3|8
Copper Braziers	70-1|2
Yellow Metal	62-3|4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	23-5|8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-7|8
Tin English Ingots	259-1|2

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 13.

Silver:—Market quiet.

Spot	25-11|16
Forward	25-3|4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 13.

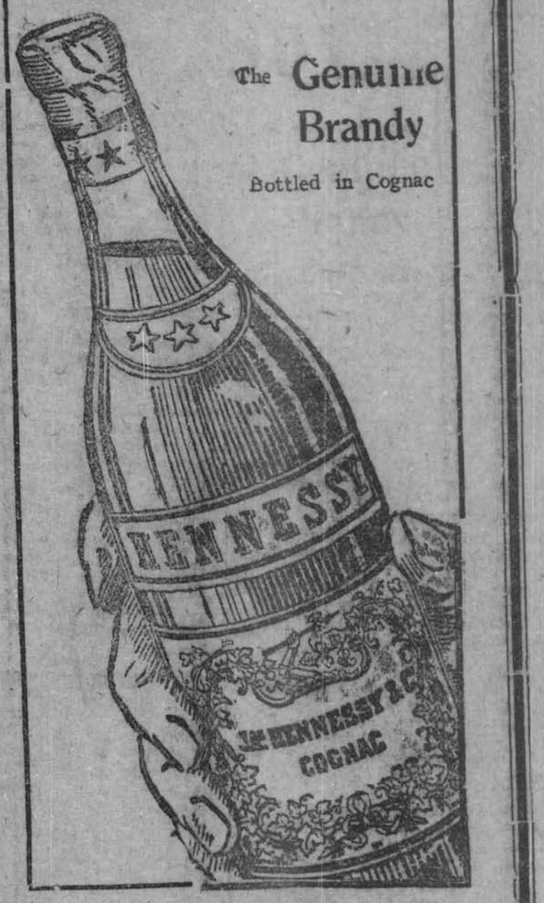
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. .. £4|4|11-1|2

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac



Sole Agents:

HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Oct. 13.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Oct|Nov. shipment dull sellers £8-7-6.
Casterseed Bombay:—
Oct|Nov. shipment paid £17-5-0.
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers £19-12-6.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 13.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Oct|Nov. shipment sellers £17|7|6.
Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Nov.|Dec. shipment sellers £17-7-6.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:
Oct|Nov. shipment Con't. paid £15-15-0.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 13.

Linseed Oil naked London, cwt:—
Nov|Dec delivery sellers. 30|6.
Linseed Oil naked London. cwt:—
Jan|Apl. delivery sellers 30|10-1|2.

COFFEE.

New York, Oct. 13.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality. Spot: 14-1|8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 13.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1|2 lb:—
Jan|Feb. shipment sellers 51|3.
Barletta Russo, per 62-1|2 lb.—
Jan|Feb. shipment sellers 50|5.
Wheat South Australian:—
Oct|Nov. shipment sellers 51|9.
Wheat Choice, White Karachi:—
Afloat paid 52.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 13.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, C and F Calcutta:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 15|7-1|2.
Jan|March per cwt. 14|10-1|2.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 14|3-1|4.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct.|Dec. per cwt. 14|10.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 13.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot: Sellers 1|4-1|8.

Free Advice

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Stocks, Shares, Cotton, Silver and Raw Products

Address enquiries to:—

The Special Adviser,

C/o The "Bombay Chronicle."

Replies to enquiries will be published in the commercial columns of "The Chronicle."

WEATHER REPORT

Simla, October 14.

The shallow low pressure area lies this morning over Bengal. Nearly general rain has fallen in Lower Burma, and local rain in Upper Burma and Bengal. Elsewhere has been dry except for quarter of an inch of rain at Sonemarg.

Chief amounts are: Victoria Point, two inches, Mergui, Amherst, Bassein and Diamond Island half, Toungoo three-quarters, Kyaukpyu two, Akyab three, Minbu half, Yamethin one and a half, Cox's Bazaar three-quarters, Chittagong three, Narayanganj three quarters, and Mymensingh one and a half.

Forecast: Increase in North Burma and some extention in Bengal and Assam.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

LUCKNOW, Oct. 13.

All the Muslim members of the Lucknow Municipal Board who resigned from the Board in a body consequent on the decision of the majority of the members declining to give permission for the holding of the Milad at the Aminabad Park, have been unanimously re-elected to the Board.

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000.
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

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BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Naldera" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Scouts Jamboree, Cooperage, 9-30 p.m.

Nadkarni Cup Football: Second semi-final, Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

The next sitting of the Maithil Conference will be held on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd instant, at Madhubami (Dt. Darbhanga) under the Presidency of the Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

Timings at Victoria Terminus.

Trains.	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 45
Nagpur Mail	7 00
Peshawar Express	9 15
Poona Mail	11 30
Poona Express	12 15
Nagpur Express	15 20
Calcutta Mail	15 45
Punjab Mail	16 45
Poona Express	19 45
Madras Express	21 25
Trains.	**Departures. H.M.**
Poona Express	7 45
Madras Express	8 15
Punjab Mail	13 15
Poona Express	14 15
Nagpur Mail	15 00
Poona Mail	15 15
Calcutta Mail	19 30
Peshawar Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Nagpur Express	22 30

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" arrived London on Thursday, the 13th instant.

THE MYSORE UNION.

A general meeting of the Union will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Union premises, 46, Church Gate Street, opposite Mongini Ltd. Members are requested to attend.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, other than those serving in the case under trial, are required to attend at the High Court on Monday afternoon the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock (S. T.).

BHAGWAT CLASS.

Swami Vishwananda of the Sri Rama-Krishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Srimad Bhagwat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

HINDU SANGATHAN.

Under the auspices of the Hindu Sabha, Matunga, Mr. D. M. Deshpande will deliver a public lecture on "Hindu Sangathan", to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m., in the Ambarai at Naigaon.

BOMBAY SHORTHAND WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Dr. C. L. D'Avoine, will deliver a public lecture on "Germs and Diseases", at Nagpada Neighbourhood House, near Parsee Statute Byculla, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. when Mr. Clifford Marshardt will preside.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Swami Vishwanand will deliver a public lecture on "Hinduism" in the Prarthana Samaj Hall to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m.

On Sunday evening at 5-30 Dr. B. Y. Chitnis will conduct the Weekly Divine Service.

SOCIETY OF N. SRA. DA, PIEDADE.

The Society celebrates the feast of its august Potroness on Sunday (the 16th inst.), at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the National Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul by a Solemn High Mass, Exposition, Sermon by Rev. R. Naeimonto Azevedo on "Love thy neighbour as thyself", Procession and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

After the religious service the annual general meeting of members, subscribers and well-wishers will be held in the Hall of the Instituto Luso-Indiano, Burrows Lane, Dabul to receive the annual report and accounts ended 31st August 1927. The poor will be treated to a dinner by a donor after the meeting at the Society's Asylum at Horta Baixa. There will be also a fancy fair held near the Church in aid of the Society.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
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HIGH COURT

CUTTING OFF WIVES' NOSES

SENTENCES ENHANCED IN THREE CASES

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, Justices Patker and Baker disposed of three cases in which three husbands were charged with cutting off the noses of their wives. Their Lordships after hearing the appeal enhanced the sentences in all the three cases.

In the first case one Jamabhai Gulbhai of Ahmedabad was sentenced to eight months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 50.

The accused, after cutting off the nose of his wife Halima, went to the Police Chowki and produced the razor with which he had committed the offence.

At the trial he pleaded guilty, but stated that his wife had gone to Kathiawar without his permission, and on her return she obstinately refused to go with him to his village, which greatly enraged him.

NO SUDDEN AND GRAVE PROVOCATION.

The Magistrate held that there was no sudden and grave provocation and sentenced the accused to 8 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

The District Magistrate made this reference to the High Court, recommending that the sentence should be enhanced.

Their Lordships, following the ruling in Queen-Empress v. Abdul Rahiman (I.L.R., 16 Bom., 580) thought that this was a case where the sentence should be enhanced. Two courses were open to them, i.e., either to set aside the conviction and sentence and order the accused to be tried before a Sessions Court, or in the alternative the sentence should be enhanced. In their Lordships' opinion in this case the ends of justice would be satisfied by enhancing the sentence to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment. The sentence of fine was retained.

WIFE WHO WOULD NOT LEAVE OLD PARENTS

The next case of a similar nature was of Babya Govind Mahar who was sentenced by the First Class Magistrate of Chikodi to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The offence was submitted in August, 1920, on the conviction was in April, 1927, the delay being due to the fact that the accused could not be found. The provocation for the assault was that the accused wanted his wife to go to his village, but that she refused to go there till her old parents whom she was tending were dead.

Their Lordships held that the offence was very serious and that the fact of the accused being drunk could not exonerate him. They enhanced the sentence to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

RETALIATION FOR INFIDELITY

WIFE TIED AND BLINDFOLDED.

Tatya Dada was also convicted of the same offence by the same Magistrate and was awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The notice for the offence is stated to be quarrels about ornaments belonging to the accused which the father of the accused's wife had misappropriated.

On the day of the offence, a similar quarrel having been repeated, the wife kept on weeping the whole day. The husband was informed of this by his mother. The woman was then tied to a post by her husband with the help of his father and mother, was blind-folded and her nose was cut off.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence was that the woman was of immoral character and had many paramours, one of whom might have cut off her nose.

Their Lordships on review of the case rejected the defence theory as they thought there was no reason why the woman should let go the real culprit and falsely charge her innocent husband.

The sentence was enhanced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ASSAULT ON WIFE

HUSBAND GETS 7 YEARS

Hanmant Sakharam, aged 30, a Maratha Hindu, was charged before Mr. Justice Davar at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court with having committed the murder of his wife.

The prosecution alleged that the accused who was living in a chawl at Gorupdeo Road, Mahim, closed the doors of his room and smashed his wife's head with a masala-pounding stone, while the other inmates of the house were away. The woman succumbed to the injuries.

The accused pleaded that he was provoked by seeing his wife misconducting herself with another man.

The jury found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. His Lordship sentenced the accused to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

ISLAM AND OTHER RELIGIONS.

Molvi Abdul Hameed (Nomani) will show difference between Islam and other religions in his speech. Also a lecture will be delivered on the Sadakit-i-Islam (Truthfulness of Islam) by Allama Hujatul Islam Shaikh Abdul Razak Najfi to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (Bombay Time) at Wazir Hall, (Opp. Bhindi Bazar Tramway Junction). The public are requested to attend.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to the report from the Poona correspondent of the "Times of India" dated the 11th instant and regarding the strictures thereon passed let me assure you that there was no intrigue going on if by referring to the Kacha Khandi Mahajan Dictator, reference is made to myself let me draw attention to the following facts:—

1. I have nothing to do with Kacha Khandi but I am only interested in Shri Mahajan Association Limited, who has complained that sheer injustice has been done to the said Association so far. Last year I sent in two memorials, one to His Excellency the Governor and the another His Excellency the Acting Governor Sir Henry Lawrence, bringing to their noticee how the East India Cotton Association were commiting flagrant breaches of their Rules and in the words of Sir Ness Wadia I pointed out the complaints made by the Bombay Mill Owners' Association as you will find from their report. Once before also the East India Cotton Association had thrown open the business for all the 24 hours in contravention of their Rule 50 whiche provides for trading hours between 12 noon to 6. p. m,

Sir Ness Wadia says "The Board of the East Cotton Association, in its wisdom and under the power given to it of suspending certain bye-laws, which is given in all large associations to the Board to be used in cases of emergency allowed trading from 12 noon to 12 that is, all through the 24 hours. A Stranger procedure on the part... of the Board...one cannot imagine. Rule 51 makes trading holidays illegal. But it is a well-known to the most members of that Association, that a great many members were hauled up before their Board for breaking their rule, and were let off with a caution. I ask, Sir, Is the East India Cotton Association carrying on the functions allotted to it under Act 14 of 1922 passed by the Bombay Legislative Council? Is there any association in the world where proper business hours and holidays are not observed? If members of an association cannot in all honesty and fairness deal with each other, but rather try to take advantage of each other, then I ask what is the use of, or necessity for, an association like the East India Cotton Association? I am sorry, Sir, I have to make such strong remarks because I was a member of the Indian Cotton Committee who recommended the reformation of the East India Cotton Association on certain definite lines, and it was categorically laid down what functions that Association was to carry out. It is, therefore, with infinite regret that I myself have to make these remarks against this Association, which was established as result of the proposals of the Indian Cotton Committee, of which I had the honour to be a member."

These words of Sir Ness Wadia are plain enough to understand the pressure of the Mill Owners' Association. This condemned practice was done away with and the Board of the East India Cotton Association in their wisdom and against the strongest protest of the trade have reinstated it.

You cannot be unaware, Sir, that last year no less personages than Dr. Pranjpe, Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, the representative of the Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association and several other members of the Council gave notices of several questions, which though all admitted were shelved and especially when the East India Cotton Association without having the slightest regard through the interest of trade threw open the marker for all the 24 hours.

As the Dictator of Shri Mahajan Association it was my duty to draw the attention to this of both the official and non-official members of the Council especially as the Bombay Government had reply to my memorials to His Excellency the Governor in Council solemnly assured me in writing that after the Test Case was over they would institute an enquiry into the administration of the East India Cotton Association and working of the Act 14 of 1922.

The very fact that 4 members of the Legislativte Council asked the the President of the Council for permission to move the adjournment motion clearly showing that they did not treat the subject very lightly and thought that it was an urgent legitimate grievance of one of the biggest trades of India which was to be remedied.

Messrs. Patel Brothers one of the largest operators of the cotton market have in their circular of date intimated to their clientelle as follows:—

"The East India Cotton Association have removed all restrictions on trading hours we beg to notify our clients however that we cannot undertake to transact orders which are received after 6-30 p. m. because active trading usually only takes place between 11-30. a m and 6-30 p m,

I fully trust that iniustice to myself and my Association you will be pleased to find room fro the above: Yours etc.,

W. T. HALAI,
Dictator,
Shri Mahajan Association Ltd.

A Dharwar message says: "Mr. Naminathappa, brother of Rao Saheb Parupamma Desai of Aminabad, has been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 on a charge that he tried to bribe the District Judge, through his son. An appeal has been lodged."—Free Press.

The dowager Maharani of Darbhanga has generously given one hundred maunds of rice to the Ramkrishna Sevashram, Benares for the use of the inmates of the Ashram.—Free Press.

HYDERABAD COLLEGIANS' DEMANDS.

REPRESENTATION TO PRIME MINISTER

HYDERABAD (Deccan), October 14.

In accordance with the orders of Maha Rajah Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, President of the Nizam's Executive Council in connection with the memorial submitted to him by the students who had failed in the pre-final class examination of the Osmania Medical College, the Principal has put up a notice on the College board which states that (1) two chances are given to them one in November and the other in April to appear for the examination and (2) that they may join the H. B. B. S. class if they like.

STUDENTS OBJECION.

The students object to the second clause which they contend is not in the spirit of the order of the Prime Minister, who permitted them to attend the class as usual as the Principal asks them to join the newly opened M, B, B S. class (first ytar) instead of the third year class which they attended last year. Their two main objections to this are:

(1) There is no connection at all between the sub-assistant surgeon's course they were following for three years and the first year's M, B, B, S. course they are now permitted to attend (2) that the media of instruction they cannot follow.

The students have, once again, wired to the Prime Minter and made a representation to the Home Member who has promised them sympathetic consideration.—Free Press.

A Ceylon message says:—"In the death of the Hon. Sir Solomon Christoffel Obeysekera, there passed away one of the last representatives of the old Sinhalese aristocracy. He was a member of the Legislative Council for over 15 years."—Free Press.

In the course of a statement to the Free Press of India on the "frequency of murderous assaults" on Hindu leaders, Bhai Paramanand of Lahore says that his impression naturally is that these assaults are due to a deep-rooted and wide-spread conspiracy.—Free Press.

An Ajmer message says:—"The Deputy Dewan Mr. Shabir Ahmed was sentenced says 'Tarun Rajestan' to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, by the City Magistrate of Bundi, on a charge of kidnapping and attempting to convert to Islam, a maid servant of the Bundi palace."—Free Press.

In connection with the Diwali, there will be observed at Benares Health Week from the 24th instant to the 31st instant. The municipality has made arrangements to get the whole city cleaned in this connection.—Free Press.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (OCT. 15TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jocthabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LIBRA.

If to-day is your birthday, in the name of holy truth let me say that you are born to make a name in this world. The world will judge you by different standards according to the light and reason God gave them. There is a strong religious streak in your nature, also a goodly amount of freak, which leave those who come in contact with you quite aghast at the strange combinations of good and bad qualities, and at actions unexpected by them. When in religious frame of mind you will exclaim: "Give me my Sword and Cloak.—God and our just quarrel shall defend us," but after the first wave of enthusiasm has passed away you will relapse into your mood of seeking worldly pleasures which denude you of your treasures. You pass as the *Bel-Ami* of your district because like your namesake in the famous book by Maupassant you are the adored of all the Vennses of your district and province, and your fame (call it 'notoriety') has penetrated even beyond the frontiers of the province. The great tact, you display is that of being liberal in giving in charity indiscriminately, especially to widows and helpless women, large sums which draw them to you (and you to them, "vice versa") like a magnet, which actions of yours are interpreted in different lights. Whoever comes to you with a cock-and-bull, or fox-and-camel, or rhino'-and-hippo', story, of his or her misfortune, goes out receiving a decent sum. You seldom fail to attend regular service in the church or temple or mosque, and this is what puzzles your critics. Many of them put it down as hypocrisy. Though your friends will retort them with your beautiful advice, befitting a sage, in some such words:—

"God, make my life a little staff
Whereon the weak may rest,
That so what health and strength I have,
May serve my neighbours best."

You are, indeed, a great enigma which no one will be able to solve even after your death. The evil that you will do will, of course, live after you. The good that you did and do (especially to the opposite sex) will be interned in your subterranean jail, also your bones.

SCOUT JAMBOREE IN BOMBAY

CORPORATION NOT RICH ENOUGH TO BE HOST.

LIVELY PROCEEDINGS OF SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Friday evening an interesting letter was placed for consideration which created considerable mirth and humour both among the members and the visitors. The letter was placed on the agenda as "Acting Secretary's submission" of certain proposals from the District Commissioner of Municipal Scouts for holding a Rally and a combined Camp Fire and Tree Planting ceremonies, etc.

In the course of the letter it was stated: The Bombay Boy Scouts Provincial Council are going to hold a Jamboree in Bombay. December next. Boy Scouts from all parts of India have been invited to attend and take part in this Jamboree and it is expected that not less than six to 7000 Boy Scouts will be here on the occasion. In fact, it is going to be, probably, the biggest Jamboree ever held in India and its importance can be easily judged from the fact that His Excellency the Viceroy who is also the Chief Scout for India is to come to Bombay for the purpose of opening the Jamboree.

CORPORATION TO BE HOST FOR SCOUTS.

It was suggested by the Provincial Secretary that the Corporation might be the host for the Scouts that would be attending the Jamboree for a day and pay Rs. 7000 that is rupee one for each scout. It was proposed by the District Commissioner to reduce the amount by half, viz: Rs. 3,500.

Prof. V. G. Rao moved that the matter be referred to the Establishment Committee for report as it involved expenditure of money.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram at the outset, raised a point of order that the question was discussed in August last and Rs. 1,000 were sanctioned for the same. Within three months, therefore, they could not discuss the same matter again. Then, as the Chairman who also connected with the Boy Scouts movement he submitted he should not occupy the chair as he was an interested party.

The chairman ruled Mr. Boman Behram out of order.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: Very good to get Companionship of Indian Empire but it is a question of money to the Schools Committee which we cannot afford (laughter).

Mr. Boman Behram then moved an amendment that the letter be recorded. Mr. D. G. Dalvi seconded the amendment.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta asked what was Jamboree, was it Jahanbordi he questioned.

Rao Bahadur Pai (chairman) It means a general rally.

Mr. Boman Behmram said if they gave Rs. 3500 as asked for they would not have anything for expenditure under the heading of "Scouts movement".

Dr. Javle shocked:

Dr. M. C. Javle: I was simply shocked to read the memorandum.

Mr. Boman Behram: Electric shock! (laughter).

Dr. Javle, continuing, said, they had no money for sanitary buildings for their school children and they could not spare anything for Jamboree. (laughter.)

The amendment was then put to voje and carried. The letter was therefore recorded.

PARADISE AT PATHE

It is commonly accepted in screen circles that the greatest fistic battle seen on the screen was staged by Milton Sills and Noah Beery in "The Spoilers" some years ago. Ever since it was released film men have talked of that fight whenever screen battles are mentioned Up until now it has stood as the screen's classic hand-to-hand battle.

For to-night at the Royal Opera House Theatre motion picture goers will see this same pair, Sills and Beery, in a battle which critics declare is even greater than that of "The Spoilers." It is a screen battle that will go down through the years.

Briefly, "Paradise" is the story of the scapegoat son of an earl who, while browsing about London, making his living by his wits, meets a former stage dancer who is up against hard luck. They marry and sail to the South Seas, where the hero has been given an island by his father provided he can find it and find the buried deeds there. The caretaker, a low type white, tries not only to keep the island, but kill the hero and take the girl. To tell the action on the island would spoil some of the greatest suspense one will ever see in a picture.

A Conference on Physical Education was held at Madras on Friday morning in the Senate House under the Presidency of Dr. Subbroyan, the Chief Minister. In opening the proceedings, the Minister dwelt upon the importance of physical education and laid stress on the spirit of comradeship which was one of the suprem benefits of sports. Papers were then read at the Conference on physical education.—Free Press.

OUR GYMKHANAS IN DANGER

HOLD A REPRESENTATILE MEETING

MR. KAJIJI'S SUPGESTION.

"I still refuse to believe that H. E. the Governor, the Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir, General Member or the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta, Revenue Member, know anything about it," said Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Vice-President of the Islam Gymkhana and Chairman of the Managing Committee, when asked by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" in regard to the Development Department proposal to remove the gymkhanas to Colaba. "If they knew, they would certainly not allow the Development Department to carry out their business proposition." Continuing Mr. Kajiji said: "I suggest that a representative meeting of all the gymkhanas be called and a resolution passed protesting against the proposed move on the part of the Development Department and a deputation be sent to wait upon H. E. the Governor of Bombay, who is a lover of cricket and an excellent cricketer himself. Speaking for the Islam Gymkhana, I should say that the majority of its members live outside the Fort and have no means to go to the extreme end of Colaba. As a matter of fact, the Islam Gymkhana is with great difficulty making both ends meet now and can ill-afford to pay five per cent. of the business proposition of the Development Department. I wonder also if the Development Department will get purchasers for the gymkhana plots for building purposes as Sonapur is close by and the burial ground will be an eye-sore to the residents."

MR. BOTAWALA SHOCKED.

Mr. E. U. Botawala, the well-known batsman of the Islam Gymkhana, was shocked to read in the "Chronicle" the news of the proposed removal off the gymkhanas. The Islam Gymkhana he said would be hit hard among all the gymkhanas as it is the poorest and with great difficulty keeps its head above waters.

TILAK STATUE'S PEDESTAL

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY VOTES RS. 5000 GRANT.

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 14.

At a meeting of the Municipal Board held yesterday, Mr. Kalidas Javeri moved to sanction Rs. 5,000 for the construction of a pedestal for Lokamanya Tilak's statue.

Khan Bahadur Dr. Nanavatty said that the expenditure was not for a legitimate object and he therefore opposed the motion. He however, did not wish to speak either in favour or against Mr. Tilak.

Mr. Chahewalla after tracing the history of the proposal before the Municipality thought that neither the public nor the rate-payers of Ahmedabad took a keen interest in the matter and had given a cold shoulder to the proposal. It was, therefore, no good wasting the rate-payers' money over the pedestal when there were other pressing needs in the town.

After a couple of corporators had spoken on the matter votes were taken.

The proposal of Mr. Kalidas was passed, Khan Bahadur Dr. Nanavatty and Messrs. Chahewalla and Valiulla voting against it.

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	Oct. 13
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To-day's Opening Rate	21.08
Difference	unchanged.
To-day's Closing Rate	20.71
Difference	—.37

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1927.

RAILWAY LORDS AND RETRENCHMENT

An Associated Press message of Monday last announced that the authorities of the B. N. Railway had decided to open their workshops from the 12th instant. So they did and closed them again after noticing that the determination of the workers, who had not received notices of dismissal, to stand by the side of those of their comrades who had been under notice of dismissal, was as keen as before. The men entered the workshops but practised passive resistance, refusing to handle the tools We are sure this excellent, non-violent disciplined attitude of dignified protest on their part will have a profound effect upon railway employees all over India and will impress the general public favourably towards them. The contention of the Agent of the B. N. Railway that "agitators" are at the bottom of the whole "trouble" is as stereotyped as it is silly. His assertion that the discharged men have been "treated generously" is like adding insult to the injury the men have received when their repeated protests stating that there is no need for their dismissal have been ignored by the B. N. authorities, the Railway Board and the Government of India. What do the latter promise the men in their recent statement? They promise them two departmental committees and not less retrenchment but more, not retrenchment at Kharagpur alone but a reduction in the labour force on all the Indian railways. We hope the Railway Board, more indifferent and more insolent as it has grown in its relation with the public in the large field of its activities ever since the separation of Railway finance from general finance in the budget-estimates, will have the sense to realise that the voice of organised Labour in India, though as yet still small, is likely to be united and clamant enough in its persistence to attract the sympathy not only of the general public in India but also of Trade Union organisations throughout the world.

Our Assembly legislators and our publicists do not seem to estimate at its real value the immense power the Railway Lords have of doing good to the unemployed in England at very serious risk to the ultimate interests of this country of finding its railway employees always underfed and in consequence ill-nourished, always unable to take up technical work of more than an elementary nature. At present, Sir Clement Hindley and his colleagues have at their disposal more than twenty crores of the Indian tax-payers' money, the only other large slice of the Indian revenues being the one eaten up by the moloch of military expenditure, which remains unappeased even if it gobbles up nearly half of the Central revenues. The Railway Lords can, if they so choose, initiate schemes for the pooling of labour in India for railway construction and maintenance. Are we to understand that they are so overstocked with labour force now that no option is left to them but to reduce the strength of the Kharagpur workshops and proceed, as they threaten to do, to reduce the number of subordinate railway employees at other centres? Is it not possible for them with the taking in hand of the construction of new railway lines to utilise the "labour force" found to be a surplus at one place for work in another? The difficulty may be pointed out that workshop employment is of a technical nature, and employees with the experience of a particular line of work cannot be expected to take to other lines easily. Our reply is that if the ideal that material for Indian railways should be manufactured in this country to the greatest possible extent be kept in view there will be need, not only of the existing number of workshops working at their full strength, but of a few more.

But that is not the ideal before the Railway Lords of India. What they are mainly concerned about is what will happen to certain railway engineering works in England. It is their need that seems to come first, not India's. The point very pertinently raised by the Labour leaders of Kharagpur that work which could be done in the railway workshop itself is given out to private firms, that orders are placed outside the country, remains unanswered. Much is made in the Government statement of machine labour supplanting manual toil and thus necessitating the present reduction. If it really does supplant manual toil to the extent the Government reply seeks to make out, why is it not possible, we ask, to make use of the mere manual toil in railway works in other provinces where construction work is proposed to be taken up? A Railway Board which is reported to be anxious to spend five lakhs a year on chartered accountants to be imported from England, finds it difficult to keep on a couple of thousand men and a few women labourers who are allowed the princely wages of a few annas per day! The moral is obvious. Behind this scheme of retrenchment is the desire finally to teach the Kharagpur Labour Union a lesson for its presumption in organising itself so successfully and secondly there is the thinly veiled concern for the unemployed in England. Labour Unions on other railways have, however, signified their intention of standing by their comrades at Kharagpur and in the hard and firm fight which Kharagpur labour will have to wage it can be assured not only of their practical sympathy but also of that of all Indian India. The latest development at Kharagpur and the re-closing of the workshops there show how the authorities have bungled. They have been encouraged in their bungling by the support of the Railway Board and the Government of India who are swayed more by the false sense of prestige than by the misery and starvation of hundreds of poor men and their families. In another country, governed in accordance with the wishes of the people, the men responsible for such bungling would get their deserts. In India, Sir Clement Hindley, the head of the Railway Board, gets an extension of two years, thereby blocking what little chance there ever was for an Indian to find entrance in the holy of holies of the Board.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

The Government of Bombay may be congratulated on their decision to take some action at last on the question of land mortgage credit which has been under their consideration for the past three years or more. The proposal to have an institution specializing in the financing of agriculturists on the security of mortgage of land is not a new one, at any rate in the Bombay Presidency. It is over forty years now since Mr. Justice Ranade and Sir William Wedderburn formulated their scheme for an agricultural bank for the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona District and for the last twenty-five years the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha has been pressing on the attention, both of Government and the public, a still more ambitious programme of agricultural banking. When the system of co-operative credit was inaugurated in the Presidency in 1905, there were some who fondly believed that it provided a remedy for the defects of the rural banking organization, but even so early as in 1911 persons with insight clearly saw that what was required along with "the promotion of self-help, mutual aid and thrift", was a machinery for the provision of cheap long term credit. It was to meet this need that Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersay and Sir Lalubhai Samaldas provided for the issue of long term debentures guaranteed by Government through the Bombay Central (now Provincial) Co-operative Bank which they floated. Experience, however, has shown that the system of short term personal credit in which Co-operative Societies specialize cannot be mixed up, without an element of risk, with the other system of credit for longer terms and based on the security of mortgage of land. Hence, not only in this Presidency, but, in other parts of India as well, in Madras, in Bengal, in the Punjab and in Burma, demands have been made by co-operators themselves, including officials, for the separation of the two forms of credit and for the creation of a separate machinery to control the business of land mortgage credit.

It is only as a provisional arrangement that the decision of Government as announced in the communique can be acceptable to the public. The problem of the agricultural debt of this Presidency is surely not going to be brought any nearer solution than it is to-day by the provision of finance to the extent of ten lakhs or so through the agency of the Provincial Bank and Government do not indicate what line of action they propose to adopt once this sum is exhausted. The amount is insufficient to meet the needs for long term credit of some talukas much less of any district in the Presidency. Once the line of organization proposed is understood by the rural population, co-operative land mortgage associations will spring up in large numbers all over the Presidency and having once approved of the basic idea of the scheme. Government cannot afford to restrict operations to a district or two and ignore the demands of others. And, if a genuine attempt was sought to be made for the solution of the problem on the right lines, Government should have devised a machinery for the automatic issue of debentures secured on the first mortgage of agricultural land, by creating a central land mortgage bank in Bombay, analogous to the federal land banks, composed of farm loan associations, which control the system of land mortgage credit in the United States of America. It may be that Government of Bombay are not in a position to formulate a policy of their own, until the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture are received. If, however, that is the position Government might have made it clear that the provision of a sum of five lakhs through the existing apex co-operative bank is only a tentative arrangement which they would like to see replaced by a better organization as soon as they get the guidance which they and those interested in agricultural finance may hope for from the Linlithgow Commission.

THE WALK-OUT.

We think it necessary to make a few observations on the walk-out of the elected Hindu members of the Council because of the constitutional importance of such a demonstration and specially because of the communal issue raised by it. We do not rule out the weapon of walk-out as a method of opposition; such methods have been and will continue to be necessary till the Government is made fully responsible to the people. But we do contend that the efficacy of the weapon of walk-out should not be worn out by a too frequent use of it. What is more, a walk-out should not, as a rule, be decided upon an issue in which a communal question is involved.

The members of Legislative Council represent and work for the whole Presidency and not a particular community and they should not take any drastic step in connection with minor, isolated communal questions. From this point of view we cannot help feeling that the recent walk-out was ill-advised. In the first place, there was far too much hurry and excitement over the whole affair. The Talegaon case, which was the origin of the excitement, had just been decided. As the President of the Council observed a few minutes before the walk-out, it was practically still in a 'sub-judice' stage. There was every possibility of the Governor thinking likewise. Besides, as he said later in his reply to the deputation, he needed some time to read the papers bearing on the case. But the Hindu elected leaders, whose grievance we cannot deny, and who were given considerable provocation by the action of the local authorities in Talegaon and the delay in the Governor's reply to their representation, marched off in a huff and hurry, without even giving a technically due notice of their intended adjournment motion. It is true that the aggrieved leaders did not want to question the judgment of the Magistrate who had decided the case but wanted to condemn the general policy of Government in applying Section 144 and in ignoring the customary and common law rights on questions like music before mosques. The remedy they wanted to suggest against such a policy, they must have thought, was not communal but benefited all. In that case Mr. Pahalajani, the Leader of the new non-communal Coalition Nationalist Party,—which by the way does not seem to include even such staunch Nationalist Muslim members as Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji and Mr. Balooch,—should not have stated in the Council on Wednesday that he spoke on behalf of the Hindu members only. He should have also attempted to associate some non-Hindu Councillors in protesting against being denied an opportunity to place before the Governor constructive suggestions for the benefit of both communities. However, thanks to the timely and graceful gesture of the Governor, the whole matter has ended well and the Hindus convicted at Talegaon have also been released. It is also extremely gratifying that the Governor has accepted the eminently sound suggestions of the Hindu deputation. It is much to be wished that, hereafter, walk-outs will not be made too cheap and will not be decided upon lightheartedly or over mere communal issues.

MOTHER INDIA.

THE COW.

(BY LALA LAJPAT RAI).

VII.

Chapters XVII to XX of Miss Mayo's book are devoted to the cow. Chapter XVII is called "the Sin of the Salvation Army" which, as I have already remarked, has nothing to say about the Army, except what is contained in a foot-note already referred to. The burden of this chapter is to prove that the Hindus raise "food from themselves, but they will not raise food for their mother the cow. So the cow starves."

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The only other mention of the Salvation Army is on page 206 where one of Mahatma Gandhi's correspondents, Mr. Desai, is said to have observed: "In ancient times and even during the Mussalman period, cattle enjoyed the benefit of common pastures and had also the free run of the forests. The maintenance of the cattle cost their owners practically nothing. But the British Government cast a greedy eye upon this time-honoured property of the cattle, which could not speak for themselves and which had none else to speak on their behalf, and confiscated it, sometimes with an increase in the land-revenue in view, and at other times in order to oblige their friends, such as the missionaries." "This writer," adds Miss Mayo, "then supports his last quoted phrase by the statement that the Salvation Army was once allowed by the Government to take up 560 acres of public grazing ground in Gujarat for farm purposes." A quotation from Mr. Desai clinches her argument:—"The result of this encroachment upon grazing areas has been that at the present day in India the proportion of grazing grounds to the total area is the smallest of all countries..... It is not, therefore, a matter for surprise that our cattle should have rapidly deteriorated under the British rule." So the whole sin of Mr. Desai consists in his referring to the Salvation Army; for that sin Miss Mayo castigates all Indians.

Comparing India with the United States, Miss Mayo remarks:—"We have, it is true, great grazing areas—but we rotate them and protect them from over-grazing—a matter unconceived by the Indian. And even in the section where the area is widest, our semi-arid and arid western range country, we devote three-fifths of our total cultivated ground to raising feed for our cattle. Our cotton belt gives 53 per cent. of its crop area to live-stock feed, as corn, cow-peas, beans, peanuts, against 10 per cent., used to grow food for man; our corn and winter wheat belt uses 75 per cent. of its cultivated land to grow similar forage for its cattle, our corn-belt gives 84 per cent. of its cropland to forage growing, and only 16 per cent. to man's food; and the North and East devote about 70 per cent. of their crops to fodder. Seven-tenths of our total crop-area is devoted to harvested forage. We have 257,000,000 acres in crops for cattle's feed, against 76,000,000 acres in crops for human food, and we have one milking cow to every family of five."

A LIE & A CONCOCTION.

Speaking of the Hindu's respect for the cow, Miss Mayo quotes from Abbe Dubois, to the effect that "Very holy men drink it (i.e. the cow's urine) daily," a statement which is a lie. It might have been true of some people in Madras in the beginning of the 19th century. In my life (I am 63 now), "I have never come across a single holy man who drank cow's urine." To this, Miss Mayo adds:—

"Orthodox India, in these fundamentals, has not changed a whit since the Abbe's time," which is untrue. This is followed by a typically silly story, for which no authority is given. Says Miss Mayo:—

"One orthodox Prince, 'at least,' observes the precaution, when going into European society, always to wear gloves. But it is told of him that, at a certain London dinner party, when he had removed his gloves, the lady beside him chanced to observe a ring that he wore. 'What a beautiful stone, your Highness!' she remarked. 'May I look at it?' 'Certainly,' said he, and, removing the ring from his finger, laid it by her plate. The lady, a person of rank, turned the jewel this way and that, held it up to the light, admired it as it deserved, and with thanks, laid it beside the plate of the owner. The latter then, by a sidewise glance, indicated the ring to his own attendant who stood behind his chair. 'Wash it,' ordered the Prince, and, undisturbed, resumed his conversation." Who was the Prince? what is the period of this London incident? and what Miss Mayo's authority for the statement?, are, of course, not stated. Miss Mayo ignores the obvious fact that an orthodox prince of this type will not attend "a London dinner party." That the whole story is a concoction, is written on the face of it. It has evidently been supplied to her by a story teller.

(To Be Continued).

Previous articles appeared on 5th, 9th, 15th, 23rd and 26th September and 12th instant.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN ART.

HON. SIR PHEROZE SETHNA INTERVIEWED

The Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna, one of the prominent members of the Prize of Delhi Committee, who made the now memorable speech in the Council of State about three years ago insisting on the irrefutable rights and claims of Indian artists, interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle," observed that the approval of the Standing Finance Committee to a grant of Rs. 50,000 for mural decorations by Indian artists in the public buildings at Raisina was "a step forward in the right direction." And, he added, "the Committee well deserve the country's congratulations." The work would, of course, be given, he remarked, only to artists with the qualifications for the kind of painting required for the walls.

MURAL PAINTINGS.

Q.—What was your object when you moved the resolution for the encouragement of Indian art in the Council of State in February 1924?

A.—When I moved that resolution, I did so with the sole desire for the encouragement of Indian art, because crores of rupees were being spent at New Delhi and I, naturally, endeavoured so that a few lakhs might be diverted towards the encouragement of Indian art, particularly when I knew that mural painting was an aspect of art in which Indian talent has always excelled. This is not my opinion. It is the confirmed opinion of experts like Sir John Marshall, an authority on whom Government themselves, very greatly rely. Sir John Marshall in a paper he read before the Royal Society of Arts in London towards the end of 1923 observed that—"From start to finish this decorative quality, this sense for rhythmic, flowing ornament, is the special prerogative of the Indian artist. It is his birthright. You will find it inherent in every phase and in every period of Indian art, whether it be in those early sculptures of the Buddhists, in the mediaeval paintings of Ajanta, in the elaborate architecture of the Hindus and Jains or in the fairly-like structures of the Mughals. And seeing to what a high pitch this sense for the decorative had been developed in the earliest monuments that have survived to us, we can hardly doubt that it had come down from an immemorial antiquity." He is, however, not the only expert, I may mention, who thinks so well of mural painting in India.

Q.—You are aware that great attention has recently been paid to mural painting in India?

A.—Yes. And, it so happens that the Bombay School of Art has paid more attention to this kind of painting than any other Indian Schools of Art. It has made great progress in this direction principally under the guidance of its present head, Capt. Gladstone Solomon. I would not, therefore, be surprised if a fair number out of the artists selected for the decorations would be from Bombay. Personally, I would like to see the work divided between the leading Indian Schools of Art. What we need most is the encouragement of Indian art.

PRIZE OF DELHI SCHEME.

Q.—Do you think we would secure assistance from the State for larger and more comprehensive programme of national advancement in art? For, this is of course just a start.

A.—The Legislature in years to come will be prepared to vote for large sums. This leads me on to the Prize of Delhi Scheme. Now that the Legislature will be able to see within a year or so the results of the Government expenditure of half a lakh of rupees, on the decorations. If the work gives satisfaction, as I hope it will, then it will pave the way for the Scheme for the Central Institute in Delhi, proposed and outlined by the Prize of Delhi Committee, where promising artists may be sent for further progress.

Q.—Would you suggest how this could be gradually achieved?

A.—I think this may be started at first in regard to painting and later on to sculpture, architecture and other arts and crafts.

Q.—May I know your views about general interest in art in this country?

A.—Much has been said in the past about Indian artists having to struggle for existence for want of appreciation by the general public. There is, of course, great deal of truth in the charge. At the same time, it must be acknowledged that the conditions are changing and the average Indian is now anxious to adorn his walls with pictures by Indian artists. This feeling ought to grow and I believe that the grant from the Government of Rs. 50,000 will be an indirect help towards the growth of that feeling. The public will get to know more of what Indian artists are capable of, when given the right chance, and they will in their turn come out with the monetary help required for the establishment of chairs and professorships and expert guidance in connection with what is now well-known as the Prize of Delhi Scheme.

Notes of the Day.

Treaty with The Twelve.

Mr. Cosgrave is again in the saddle, though it is a shaky risky saddle, and the Free State administration can be expected to continue on Pro-Treaty lines. The net result of the General Election has been, as the "Manchester Guardian" points out in mail week, to increase Mr. Cosgrave's precarious majority from two to six. The Government group have gained 79 votes, the Opposition 73, the latter being a heterogeneous collection of Fianna Fail, Labour, National League and the single Communist that the Dail boasts. The Government parties are three, Mr. Cosgrave's Ministerialists numbering 61, the Farmers whose strength is only 6, and the Independents who are now only 12 having had the misfortune to find their strength reduced by 4 as a result of the General Election. But these twelve men hold the whip hand. It is only by a treaty with them that Mr. Cosgrave can continue in office. They dislike De Valera, however, far more than they like Mr. Cosgrave and the latter can continue depending upon their support, particularly as the Labour group has lost its leader and nine seats in the Election, leaving De Valera with a following but no parliamentary ally of the acuteness of Mr. Johnson, the defeated Labour chief. Mr. Cosgrave's prestige has increased and this is the one factor that is sure to make for his political stability.

Refusing to Learn.

The "Outlook" (London) has had a shock. "It is our proud boast," it says, "that no Government India has ever known has cared for the peasant so consistently as the British". But the evidence before the Agricultural Commission has now "come as a great shock", "it now seems that all our care has failed" and "the condition of the ryot is deteriorating." But it does not yet occur to the "Outlook" that something may be wrong with that proud boast. No, it is the Indian peasant that is still to be blamed or contemptuously pitied. Britain's mistake was only in assuming that "given good Government with its guarantees of internal peace and reasonable taxation, the Indian would raise himself by his own exertion." It is difficult for self-interest to penetrate to the fact that peace may be the peace of the grave-yard and what is eminently reasonable taxation to those who put the taxes into their pockets is not necessarily so to those who pay them. None so blind as one who will not see.

Their Prescriptive Right.

"I love it, I love it, and who shall dare to chide me for loving that old arm chair?" That was said by a poet, but the Bombay Corporation, too, has a right to love its good old Bombay Time more than the new-fangled Standard Time, affected by the rest of the City or, for the matter of that, by the rest of the country. It may be a hobby or an idiosyncrasy, a fancy or a freak, but the Corporation has a legal and prescriptive right to it. Old associations have as much charm as old China and it was rude of the Municipal Commissioner to assail them. No Section of any Act can avail him to get round the fact that he is the humble servant of that august body. If he cannot learn to humour his masters he can at least learn to obey them. That may be the best way to humour them. As it was, he was as cussed as he might have thought them to be. It is mercy he did not ask them to take out their own watches and show what time they were set by.

Re-making History.

"It is an irony of fate that Hindus, once famous as pioneers of navigation and colonisation in southern and eastern oceans, should be considered to-day as a land-locked people ever dreading to cross the Kalapani." So said Dr. Kalidas Nag of the Calcutta University in opening his course of lectures under the auspices of the Madras University. He then went on to prove his thesis with a mass of contemporary evidence, literary and archaeological, drawn from many lands. Taught in official or semi-official schools where the study of Indian History begins mostly from the Moghul period, many of our school boys know precious little of Asoka's missions to Egypt and Macedon, to Syria and Ceylon, or of the Hindu Colonies in Java and Champa, or of the message of culture and religion that the Hindus spread in the East and the West. Dr. Nag appealed to the students to reconstruct the forgotten history of Hindu cultural colonisation. We cordially endorse this appeal. The study of history is good. But making history, even as our forefathers made it, is infinetely better.

LOWERING MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE

OFFICIAL AND CAPITALIST OPPOSITION.

ONE MORE PARTY IN COUNCIL

INDICTMENT OF TALUKDARS

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Oct. 14.

It seems that the walk-out of the Hindu members from the Council Hall and the understanding arrived at between their deputation and the Governor have had most satisfactory results in so far as the 45 Hindus of Talegaon who had been imprisoned on account of their refusal to pay the fines have now been released under the orders of the prosecuting Magistrate, under the condition that they should pay their fines within a month. This has been a great triumph for the Hindu members, the more so because the walk-out, apart from its merits or demerits, was very badly stage-managed.

The desire for forming new parties still reigns supreme in the Council. Close on the heels of the Coalition Nationalist Party, Mr. R. G. Pradhan has mooted a proposal of forming yet one more Party to be styled "The Council Popular Party." He was very busy to-day canvassing public opinion in support of his embryonic party. Meticulous care is being taken by the originator of each Party to select the best title for his Party, obviously because it is the titles of Parties that are to remain for some time, and not the Parties themselves. Somebody was speaking in the lobby to-day that Mr. B. V. Jadhav was contemplating to start a Rural Party consisting of the members from rural constituencies. It will be only in the fitness of things if a rural party is followed by an urban party. Certainly members from the urban constituencies will not take the insult lying down.

The House proceeded to-day with the discussion of the Gujarat Talukdars' Bill moved by Mr. Swaminarayan. In the first half of the day the debate was annoyingly dull, but it got in interest and liveliness towards the fag-end. Mr. Swaminarayan indulged in a scathing indictment against the Talukdars of Gujarat, who, according to him, were a great menace to the happiness of their poor tenants. The Bill though it failed to inspire the professional speakers of the House, had in it a good deal of inspiration for the representatives of Talukdars and Inamdars who on all other occasions prefer to keep their counsels to themselves. The Thakore of Kerwada, Sirdar Mujumdar and Jeramdas Desai opposed the Bill very vehemently. The Bill was at last thrown out in the first reading.

AMENDING BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

Mr. R. S. Asavale then moved his Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888. The Bill aims at two objects, namely, to prevent voters from plural voting and to lower the qualification for a franchise from ten rupees to five rupees. A hotly contested tug-of-war between Capital and Labour was much in evidence during the course of the interesting debate that followed on the first reading of the Bill. Under the City of Bombay Municipal Act as it stands to-day, several voters utilize their plural voting. A man votes in the B Ward because he has got his residence there, and the same man votes in the A Ward because he has got his business there. Mr. Asavale intends to do away this plural voting and restrict the right of voting only to residence. Mr. J. B. Petit opposed the Bill as he did not like the consequence that thousands of businessmen should be disfranchised simply because their residential places might not be in their names. Mr. P. J. Marzban would not stand the very idea that illiterate persons incapable of differentiating between the symbols of various candidates should get the right of voting by virtue of the widening of franchise. He would like to turn the other way round and ask the reduction of franchise with a view to bring in a "better calibre" in the Corporation.

"DEMOCRACY IMPOSSIBLE FOR SUBJECT-NATION."

Messrs. Bole and Ginwalla were for the democratisation of the Corporation. Mr. Lalji Naranji differed from others in his view that democracy was impossible for a subject-nation. Sir Vasantrao chose to make a capital out of the ignorance of an illiterate voter. A certain voter, he said, was once asked to put a cross before the elephant. The voter could not solve the riddle because he knew of only one elephant in Bombay and unfortunately, it was in the Victoria Gardens, and not in the polling booth. Sir Vasantrao did not want a colossal ignorance of this kind to be represented on an august body like the Bombay Corporation on which he himself sat. The Minister for Local Self-Government observed that the mover of the Bill was toying with democracy. In one breath he pleaded for democracy and in the very next breath he struck at the very root of it by disfranchising thousands of businessmen for no fault of theirs. The Bill it seems has got very few chances of passing in the first reading.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

When the Bombay Legislative Council met this afternoon the Gujarat Talukdars' Bill was taken up for discussion. Mr. Swaminarayan, the mover of the Bill, spoke for another half an hour and severely attacked the extravagant Talukdars who tyrannised their tenants with excessive demands of money. The speaker was indulging in rather free invectives against the Talukdars as a class when he was called to order by the President.

Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah opposed the Bill. Mr. Chandrachud of Poona observed that there was a good deal of difference between the Talukdars of Gujarat and the Inamdars of the Deccan. The former were the owners of the soil while the latter were merely entitled to the revenue. In the opinion of the speaker, the tenants had no legal right to complain against the Talukdars.

NO CASE MADE OUT.

The Minister for Education opposing the Bill briefly narrated the history of the Talukdars dating from 1818. According to him no case was made out for any amendment to the Act. Mr. Wamanrao Mukadum opined that the measure sought to interfere with the personal liberty of the Talukdars and also their liberty to dispose of their lands as they liked. Mr. Smart, the Commissioner of Gujarat opposed the Bill on behalf of the Talukdars and said that Government had always respected the vested rights in the country and they would continue to do so. He would have welcomed a Tenancy Bill, but not the present Bill which was, in his opinion, opposed to reason.

BILL THROWN OUT.

The Thakore of Kerwada vehemently opposed the Bill. Mr. Jeramdas Desai opposing said that the object of the Bill was to transfer the possession of Talukdars' lands from the Talukdars to the Marwadis. He repudiated the assertion that the Talukdars' lands were in any way worse than their neighbours. Sirdar Mujumdar opposed the Bill observing that there was no necessity to amend the Act. The Gujarat Talukdars' Bill was thrown out in the first reading.

AMENDMENT TO BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

After tea recess, Mr. R. S. Asavale moved the first reading of the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888. The statement of objects says that under the present Act a trader who is a sub-tenant may hold two or more votes, one for his place of business and another for his place of residence. This is not right as it leads to multiple voting and makes the whole system faulty. The Bill seeks to restrict the right of voting only to a single vote for the place of residence. The Bill further contemplates to lower the franchise from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5.

DEMOCRATISE THE CORPORATION.

Speaking on the introduction of the Bill, the mover laid stress on the necessity of further democratising the Municipal Corporation. In other urban municipalities, he said, the franchise had been widened and a vote was given to a tenant paying one rupee rental a month. Moreover, owing to the depressed condition of trade in the city of Bombay, Government had been obliged to reduce rents of the Development Chawls and a large number of people had been disfranchised. In justice to these disfranchised voters, the qualification of franchise had to be lowered.

BUSINESSMEN'S RIGHT TO VOTE.

Mr. J. B. Petit opposed the Bill on the ground that the mover had made out no case for it. If the Bill were carried, he continued, many businessmen paying large rentals would be deprived of their right to vote. That was no justice at all. Business organisations contributed a substantial revenue to the Corporation and it would be sheer injustice to take away from those organisations the right of vot-

(Continued on next page.)

A. I. C. C. MEETING.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

The meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held in the Albert Hall, Calcutta. Members of the All-India Congress Committee will be provided with lodging and vegetarian diet, free of charge. Visitors would be charged admission fee. —Free Press.

RAKOVSKY'S RECALL.

CHICHERIN'S NOTE TO FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

CHANCES OF FRANCO-SOVIET AGREEMENT

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Moscow.---M. Chicherin's note to M. Herbette, the French Ambassador announcing the Soviet decision to recall M. Rakovski declares that allegations of disloyalty and incorrect conduct against M. Rakovski are baseless and that the recall of M. Rakovski to whose efforts and energy the Franco-Soviet Conference largely owes its results that have been reached must be morally harmful to the Conference and most unfavourably affect its future labours. The Soviet declines to accept the smallest responsibility for the consequences of the recall.--Reuter.

RAKOVSKY'S RECALL NOTIFIED

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Paris.---The Soviet Government has officially notified in the "Qnai D'Orsay" of the recall of M. Rakovski, whom it proposes to replace by Dougalovski, Ambassador at Tokio and former Commissar of Posts and Telegraphs.

M. Dougalovski is an electrical engineer who was deported to Siberia under the Tsarist regime but escaped in 1908--Reuter.

EXPULSION OF OPPOSITIONISTS

LENINGRAD PRAESIDIUM'S LATEST

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Riga.--Leningrad Praesidium which is the controlling commission of the Communists has expelled from the party 37 oppositionists for participating in secret opposition meetings, but the expelled members derided the announcement and declared their determination to continue their activities.---Reuter.

FOR STABILISING POLISH FINANCES

INTERNATIONAL LOAN ARRANGED

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Warsaw.--The Polish Government has signed an agreement with an international Syndicate of bankers headed by an American group for the stabilisation a loan of 72,00,000 dollars. Leading European bankers participate in the flotation. It is semi-officially stated that the loan will constitute an essential part of the Polish Government's stabilisation plan to accelerate economic progress. It is emphasised that the Polish currency has been stabilised for ever a year. Latest estimates based on five months of the fiscal year indicate that the approximate surplus will be 550,000,000 zloty.—Reuter.

MR. LANSBURY TO ATTEND MADRAS CONGRESS.

Mr. George Lansbury, Chairman of the British Labour Party, will be attending the Indian National Congress to be held at Madras during the Christmas.

Mr. Lansbury will sail for India along with Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A.—Free Press.

VON LECOQ'S DISCOVERY

"INDIA AND CHINA BORROWED GODS" IMAGES FROM GREECE"

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The claim that the Indian and Chinese images of Lord Buddha are evolved forms of the representations of the Greek God Apollo and Bacchus was propounded by the great German ethnologist Von Lecoq, Director of the Indian Section of Berlin Museum of Ethnology at a meeting of the School of Oriental Studies, London.

Von Lecoq who has headed three expeditions to the deserts of Central Asia, claims that it has been indubitably proved that India and China borrowed the images of all classical Greek Gods, which they adapted to their own religions and needs.—Reuter's Special.

MRS. GILL SWIMS CHANNEL

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Another Englishwoman, Mrs. Gill of Sheffield, has swum the channel. She started from Cape Gris Nez at eleven minute past nine yesterday morning and landed at Dover at twenty minutes past midnight this morning.—Reuter's Special.

New Lady Iveagh is to contest, as a Conservative, a seat vacated by her husband at Southend on his succession to peerage.—Reuter's Special.

INTOLERABLE AND UNJUSTIFIED

"VIOLENT RETALIATION BY MUSLIMS"

LAJPAT RAI ON HINDUS' CONDUCT

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

"I have never defended the action of those Hindus or Arya Samajists who have been guilty of provocative conduct. I have denounced and condemned them, but violent retaliation of the kind carried on by Muslims within the last 10 months cannot be justified or tolerated on any account." Thus declares Lala Lajpat Rai in the weekly, "People." He adds that the frequency of these crimes makes a man imagine that he is in Tartar.----A. P.

NOT A SEDITIOUS PAMPHLET

POLICE ON FIND FROM D. CHAMANLAL'S HOUSE

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

The Director, Bureau of Information, Punjab, has issued a statement that the typewritten document found by the police in Dewan Chaman Lal's house, though headed "India and China" was not the pamphlet under that title which was proscribed, and that Dewan Chaman Lal's statement was, to that extent, correct.--A. P.

ALLEGED ATTACKS ON SATYARTH PRAKASH.

GOVT. DECISION ABOUT ARTICLES IN "ZAMINDAR"

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

In reply to his telegram drawing the attention of the Punjab Government to the articles in the issues of "Zamindar" newspaper dated the 23rd and 24th August, on the subject of Satyarth Prakash and the founder of the Arya Samaj, the Secretary, Arya Samaj, Lyallpur, has been informed:

WOULDN'T FORM BASIS FOR PROSECUTION.

"The series of articles in questin in the "Zamindar" and the replies thereto alluding to the Quran in "Milap" newspaper have been carefully examined by the Governor-in-Council. In consultation with his legal advisers the Governor-in-Council has come to the conclusion that neither series of articles would form a sound basis for prosecution under the law as it stood at the time of their publication.

The law has, now, however, been strengthened by the recent passage of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1927, and a careful watch will be kept by the Government on articles published in the press which are likely to exacerbate communal feeling."--A. P.

EXCLUDE ASIATICS

AMERICAN LABOUR'S RESOLVE

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Los Angeles.---The Delegate Conference of the American Federation of Labour has voted in favour of the exclusion of Asiatics from the United States and also "immediate independence of the Philippines."--Reuter.

"NO PLACE FOR SLUGGARDS OR COWARDS"

MRS. NAIDU'S TRIBUTE TO HYDERABAD YOUTH

HYDERABAD, (Deccan) Oct. 14.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressed the students of Hyderaba dyesterday evening at a largely attended meeting on "Youth and To-morrow". She urged on the audience the need for realising the bond of universal brotherhood, knowing no bounds of country, creed or community. Deserting Hyderabad as a centre of international culture from antiquity, the speaker exhorted the audience to live up to the ideal of unity and thus contribute to the glory of their Motherland. She paid a tribute to the youth of Hyderabad, stating that while bearded leaders assembled at Simla to confer on elementary principles of unity, that unity was an established fact among the former. In the democracy of youth every unit should contribute its own quota and there was no place for the sluggard or the coward. Mrs. Naidu warned the younger generation of Hyderabad against contaminating their lives with communal bickerings.--A. P.

ROYAL COMMISSI... ANNOUNC...

VICEROY SUDDENLY CHAN... TOUR PROGRAMME.

TO STAY IN DELHI FOR OVER A WEEK!

COMMUNICATING WITH WHITE HALL ON COMMISSION PERSONNEL?

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

A sudden change in the tour programme of the Viceroy has given rise to a crop of speculations as to the reason for it. Lord Irwin had hardly reached the first place of what was advertised would be a continuous and strenuous tour where there has come the announcement that His Excellency would now return to Delhi on October 30th. and not stir from that place for more than a week. It is only after this stay in Delhi, that the Viceroy now proposes to resume his tour to the place he had promised to visit and return again to winter headquarters on November 24. Of course the programme is thus to be gone through, but the change in dates which was not anticipated three days ago but which has now been officially announced is a circumstance which requires to be explained. Of course no explanation is forthcoming in any quarter but wellinformed circles are inclined to regard the event with special significance. Simla gossips generally flow in the direction of politics, but it is particularly so at this time when the air is thick with the impending announcement of the personnel of the Statutory Commission.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM DELHI WITH WHITEHALL?

Whether, Lord Irwin proposes to utilise the ten days stay in Delhi in the beginning of November for maturing the plans regarding the Statutory Commission or for other equally important subjects it is too early even for Simla prophets to forecast. It is, however, well-known in Simla that Lord Irwin had for some time past looked forward to a special session of the Legislature in November in Delhi to proceed with the Reserve Bank Bill in some acceptable form, and also to utilise the occasion for a special pronouncement by himself about the Statutory Commission. Where exactly the Reserve Bank Bill stands it is very difficult to state at this juncture, but in all probability it may not be allowed to rear its head again unless the wicked legislators are out of the show. But certainly a special session merely to announce what in the end may prove to be a disappointing personnel about the Statutory Commission from the Indian point of view cannot be the official plan, especially when the purpose could better be served by the publication of a bald communique. The inference, therefore, is that it is merily to have time in Delhi wherefrom to communicate with the Secretary of State on the personnel of the Commission that the change in the programme has been effected. If this change in the Viceroy's programme is accompanied by changes in the tour programmes of members of the Cabinet in order to enable special meetings thereof in Delhi in the ten days' interval, then perhaps a more definite clue may be obtained to the official mind.

LADY ASST. TO ACCOMPANY MR. KITCHLEW.

I understand that the Lady Assistant to accompany Mr. Kitchlew to Natal for the Indian Education Commission enquiry will, most probably, be an educationist from Madras. The name may not be announced for some time.

DEWAN BAHADUR'S AUSTRALIAN EXPERIENCES.

Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar is delivering a public lecture on Sunday at the Gaiety Theatre in Simla on the impressions of his visit to Australia. Hon. Sir Mahomed Habibullah, member-in-charge of Emigration, will preside. The lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the local Madras club, which began the season this year with an entertainment to Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri when India's Agent to South Africa had delivered a stirring address on the position of Indians in that Colony, and pleaded for sympathy and cooperation from the people of India in his task. Mr. Rangachariar will now give the Simla public the benefit of the impressions he has gathered during his visit to Australia, the Madras Club is slowly becoming a useful medium in Simla for the spread of knowledge about the position of Indians overseas.

VICEROY CHANGES TOUR PROGRAMME

TO RETURN TO DELHI ON 30TH INST

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

The Gazette of India says that H. E. the Viceroy having changed his autum tour will now return to Delhi on Sunday 30th October. The Viceroy will leave Delhi on the night of Tuesday the 8th November and return to Delhi on the morning of 24th idem after visiting Sukkur, Karachi, Cutch, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Porbandar, Rajkot and Palanpur.—A. P.

"SYMPATHETIC TOWARDS INDIA."

ATTITUDE OF BRITISH PUBLIC

Mr. C. B. Chartres, President of the European Association in India who arrived in Bombay by the English mail steamer on Friday morning was interviewed by a representative of the "Evening News of India". In the course of the interview Mr. Charters said that the general attitude of the British public, at present, is sympathetica towards Indian aspirations in the direction of constitutional reforms, though they have to reckon with the problem of communal tension. Political circles in England think that the Reforms on the whole have worked quite as well as could have been expected from a scheme which was "admittedly a transitional measure.

Proceeding, Mr. Chartres, referring to the Reforms Commission said that the Commission might begin its inquiries in about a year from now and that no decision had been come to as regards its personal. In view of the impending changes that might be introduced shortly he desired to tour the country with a view to ascertaining the opinions of all the branches of the European Association so that it might be possible to present to the Commission the considered view of the Europeans resident in India. A great thing about the Royal Commission, he said, was the need for a unanimous report. Its report had to be dealt with by the House of Commons whose members did not know the details of Indian conditions. To be confronted with a report with two, three or more dissenting minutes would be very unfair to the House of Commons. That body could come to no useful conclusion if it had to deal with anything but a unanimous report.

For the sake of this desideratum, Mr. Chartres would sacrifice all sentiment. The inclusion of Indians on the Commission was not conducive to the drawing up of a unanimous report and if only for that reason it should not be insisted upon. Again, there was the difficulty of selecting persons who would command the confidence of all the political parties of the land.

MEETINGS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Chartres is to address a series of meetings in Bombay. To-day (Saturday) a meeting of the Bombay members of the Non-Political Branch is to be held at 6.30 p.m., in the Association Room, 17 Murzban Road. On Monday, a meeting of members living in the Northern portion of the Island will be held at 9.15 p.m. in Breach View, Mahim, and on Tuesday, a general meeting of members will be held in the Taj Mahal Hotel, at 9.45 p.m.

DEWAN'S PROPERTIES PLACED UNDER SEAL

COMMISSION APPOINTED FOR TRIAL

AJMER, Oct. 14.

Immediately following the dismissal and arrest of the Dewan and several other high officials of the Bundi State, extensive properties owned by the Dewan in several places of the State, says the "Tarun Rajastan," have been placed under the seal of the State and a commission of five members has been appointed to try the arrested officials.----Free Press.

BE KE?

GPUR

TEE TO GO INTO ESTION OF RETRENCHMENT.

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 14.

The situation at Kharagpur has intensified and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation has been considering plans for a general strike.

Mr. V. V. Giri, Mr. Naidu, Mr. Mukundlal Sirkar, Mr. J. N. Bannerjee and Mr. D. R. Thengdi have been deputed to undertake an extensive tour all over India to inform the railway workers of the situation and enlist their sympathy and word to go on strike, a general strike all over the railways in India, if it became necessary.

APPEAL TO WORKERS.

Mr. N. M. Joshi who arrived here this morning has joined a committee which has been appointed to go thoroughly into the question of retrenchment policy adopted by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and which, it is said, will be taken up by other railways if the experiment at Kharagpur succeeds.

Appeals have been issued to the workers outside Bengal to attend the special conference of railway workers called for October 29.

Another mass meeting of the workers was held last night when the men signified their consent to follow the labour leaders if they declare a general strike, as the workers believe that without that they will not be given justice.---Free Press.

WHY WORKSHOPS WERE CLOSED AGAIN?

FOR SAFETY OF SUPERVISING STAFF

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

The Agent, the Bengal Nagpur Railway, in a communique states that the workshops at Kharagpur had to be closed again this morning after being reopened for one day, in the interests and safety of the supervising staff. In the absence of indications calling for the resumption of work, the shops will remain closed until there are definite assurances that the men are prepared to work. The Agent adds that the men will not receive any pay on this occasion.

Mr. Carrol, the Agent, is still on the spot. He had an interview with the President of the Indian Labour Union this afternoon. The Agent will remain at Kharagpur till Friday morning to meet delegates from the Union with representatives of other communities amongst the workmen. The trouble is confined to the workshop staff and the general work of the railway and the movement of trains is unaffected.--A. P.

BARODA CITY RELIEF COMMITTEE.

FREE PRESS REPORT CONTRADICTED

(From a Correspondent)

BARODA, Oct. 13.

It seems that the Free Press of India's Baroda correspondent has ignorantly reported about Baroda City Relief Committee's funds. The Baroda City Relief Committee has collected till 12th Oct. funds of Rs. 66,975|11|3. It has sanctioned Rs. 64,500 for repairs and rebuilding houses wherefrom the poorest class will get Rs. 30 per house and the middle class will get Rs. 50 per house. Till the 12th Oct. the committee has already spent Rs. 33,263|13|3 After helping the houses. Thus it has a balance of Rs. 33,711|4|3 cash with the Bank of Baroda and with the secretaries. Out of 1000 houses that were under sanction 284 houses were completely ready and 309 houses were under construction by 2nd October. It is a fact that the Baroda City Committee has not yet been helped in any way by the Bombay Central Relief Fund and that from the Dewan's Fund a cheque for Rs. 12,300 has been received by the Committee only on 11th October. It is not true that as the Committee's funds are exhausted it is to be wound up. The Committee is just optimistic about getting more funds and is determined to help the distressed of the City to the end.

FLOOD AND MEMORIALS TO GOVERNOR

43 VILLAGES SUPPORT PROP

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 14.

Information has been received that about 43 villages in Gujarat have held meetings and passed resolutions supporting the proposals as embodied in the memorial presented by the Indian Farmers' and Peasants' Association, to His Excellency the Governor, while he was here.

The resolution also supports the demands made by six members of the Legislative Council, representing Gujarat, in their memorandum to His Excellency on behalf of the farmers.—Free Press.

MISS ELDER'S ENTERPRISE

TRAVERSES 2600 MILES IN 41 HOURS

FOUGHT ELEMENTS FOR 8 HOURS

LONDON, Oct. 14.

New York.--A connected narrative of the "American Girl's" adventures over the Atlantic have been wirelessed by Captain Goos of the "Barendrecht" who tells that Miss Ruth Elder and Captain Haldeman encountered the storm zone and emerged triumphant after fighting elements for eight hours.

It is estimated that the "American Girl" was in the air 41 hours and 26 minutes. She was 600 miles away from Europe and had covered 3,600 miles.

WEPT FOR JOY.

Americans all over the country are very joyful at the news of the rescue of Miss Ruth Elder whose parents are almost in a stage of collapse after spending a sleepless night. The wife of Captain Haldeman wept for joy and confessed that she cried throughout the night.

PROMOTERS' ATTEMPT AT PROFIT-MAKING.

Promoters of the flight are attempting to make the utmost profit out of the failure. One of the backers has refused to instruct Miss Ruth Elder to cable despatch to American papers because "anything she said might ruin the commercial value of her story subsequently. We are going to keep this bottled up until we can sell it. The fliers have been instructed to talk to no one." One promoter asked for 150,000 dollars for the story, but only 1,500 was offered.---Reuter.

SAFETY OF "AMERICAN GIRL"

LONDON, Oct. 13.

New York.—Safety of the "American Girl" fliers is announced in the following message from Miss Ruth Elder received in Paris: "Landed by steamship Barendrecht with a broken oil line. Both Hildeman and I are O.K." Barendrecht is a Dutch Oil tanker. It left Valencia (Spain) on 21st September, and is bound for Houston, Texas. The oil pipe line mentioned by Miss Elder connects the oil tank with the engine.—Reuter.

(Later).—London.—Wirelessing from the position approximataly five hundred miles north-east of Azores, Barendrecht reports that the "American Girl" was destroyed by fire while the ship's crew were saving the occupants.—Reuter.

SPECIAL POLICE ANTICIPATE "ELDER'S" ARRIVAL

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Paris.—In anticipation of the arrival of "Miss Elder" special police have been sent to Le Bourget where the crowd of pressmen had gathered early in morning but nothing has been heard of monoplane though Le Bourget wireless operators are continuously on the alert and searchlights round Paris are very active.—Reuter.

BEFORE THE RESCUE

LONDON, Oct. 13.

New York.—Anxiety is felt over the fate of "Elder" monoplane, nothing about which has been heard since Tuesday night when it was reported to be 425 miles East of New York. Four Atlantic liners in various stages of the crossing have reported in the negative though they have kept good lookout.—Reuter.

GERMAN AVIATORS RESTART FOR AZORES

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Lisbon.---The German Atlantic fliers mentioned in a messag of 6th October who were held up by weather have restarted for the Azores.---Reuter.

CROSSING ATLANTIC BY NON-STOP FLIGHT

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Dakar. (West Africa).---Captain Costes and Lieutenant Lebrix who are flying from Paris to Buenos Aires took off from St. Louis to-day on the aeroplane "Nungesserceli" to cross the Atlantic by a non-stop flight to Port Natal in Brazil. They will proceed from there to Rio De Janeiro and Buenos Aires.---Reuter.

AIRMAN CHALLE AT BANGKOK

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Athens.—Airman Challe who is flying to Bangkok has arrived here.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

DARJEELING, Oct. 13.

The Hon. Mr. A. Marr was sworn in as a member of the Bengal Executive Council and the Hon. Sir Provash Chandra Mitte and the Hon. Nawab Mushauff Hussein Khan Bahadur as Minsiters to the Government of Bengal yesterday.--A. P.

LOWERING MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

ing. Mr. Petit argued that if a man voted twice as resident and as a businessman it was only because he represented two different entities and interests. The speaker opposed the Bill.

RAISE FRANCHISE TO RS. 20.

Mr. P. J. Marzban hoped that the Bill would be thrown out unceremoniously. There were very few cases, he said, in which people enjoyed the right of multiple voting. Coming to the question of widening the franchise, the speaker remarked, that further lowering of the qualification of a voter would create no end of confusion. Voters paying only Rs. 5 as rental would not be able to distinguish between different symbols of candidates and consequently there would be a lot of manoeuvring. He would on the contrary advise to raise the franchise to a rental of Rs. 20 per month. Mr. B. V. Jadhav supporting emphasized the fact that lowering of the franchise from Rs. 20 to Rs. 10 had had very statutory effects upon the Corporation. Further widening of the franchise was bound to result in immense good to labouring classes. The Bill was further supported by Messrs. Navalc and Bole.

If there was illiteracy among the labouring classes, argued Mr. Bole, the Corporation had to thank itself for it. It was the duty of the Corporation to provide free and compulsory education for the children of poor people, so that in time to come even the voters from backward classes would be able to distinguish between symbols of capitalism and labour. (Laughter.)

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, supporting, said that there were big taluks of democracy in the House, but when an opportunity to establish real democracy came, nobody was anxious to be profited by it. Continuing the speaker said that in Karachi a person paying a monthly rental of two rupees was entitled to vote for the Karachi Municipality and there were no complaints whatsoever that the right of franchise was misused there.

THE REAL TAX-PAYERS.

Mr. Lalji Naranji opposed the Bill. The measure before the House, he said, had two objects, one was to deprive the traders of their right of voting. He would appeal to the House to consider if it was just and legitimate to take away the right of franchise from businessmen who were the biggest tax-payers. It was said that taxes were paid by tenants. He would like to ask them whether the tenants paid taxes out of their own pockets. It was the businessmen and the capitalists who were the real tax-payers. The depression of trade had its evil effects more on businessmen than on labouring classes. The speaker believed that democracy for a subject-nation was impossible. There was no use comparing India with the civilized countries of the world. They had first to learn how to walk before they could attempt to run.

The Bill was further opposed by S. Vasantrao Dabholkar. He assured the House that he would give his independent views on the subject. The mover of the Bill, continued Sir Vasantrao, was keen on lowering the franchise, simply because he was once defeated in his election. He wanted to make his position secure in the next election by bringing in more labourers to vote for him. In the opinion of the speaker, a measure of that kind ought to have originated in the Corporation itself. Mr. G. I. Patel was afraid that the time was not auspicious for the introduction of the Bill in a vigorous speech in Marathi. Mr. S. P. Ligade supported the Bill.

STRIKING AT ROOT OF DEMOCRACY.

The Minister for Local Self-Government, opposing, said that the object of the mover was to stop plural voting, but in trying to achieve that object he was demolishing that democracy which he sought to establish. The mover intended to deprive a large section of people of their votes that would amount to striking at the very root of democracy. There were nearly 7,000 firms in the city of Bombay. Was it intended that the proprietors of so many firms were to be disfranchised? In one breath the mover talked of democracy, and in the very next breath he sought to disfranchise thousands of voters. The remedy to stop plural voting was more or less with the candidate himself. In these days of competition a candidate had to be very alert in detecting the cases of plural voting.

At this stage of the discussion the closure of debate was applied for and granted.

Mr. R. S. Asawale was replying to the debate when the House adjourned till to-morrow.

BOMBAY COUNCIL'S LATEST

"POPULAR PARTY" FORMED

POONA, Oct. 14.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan has inaugurated a new party, called the Bombay Legislative Council Popular Party. Its objects are declared to be as follows:—

It will explore every avenue for solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem on an agreed basis. It believes in Hindu-Muslim unity and the unity of all Hindu castes as absolutely essential to India's progress, and further believes that such unity can be achieved not by methods of retaliation, but by common agreement. It will promote the cause of labour, and do all that may be necessary to safeguard its interests and advance its welfare. Its aim will be to promote the progress of the people in this Presidency in every national sphere. It will be one of its special objects to promote unity among all communities and castes. It will function as an opposition in the Council, judging every measure on its merits and supporting or opposing them accordingly. It will advocate and promote the legitimate interests of backward and depressed classes and of every minority in the Council.—A. P.

LIQUOR SHOP AT JUHU

LOCAL OPINION FLOUTED

In reply to a series of questions by Mr. Hooseinalli M. Rahimtoolah, in the Bombay Council, Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Minister of Excise, placed on the table a copy of the report submitted by the Commissioner of Excise and stated that the question of whether the license should be continued or not is under the consideration of Government. The Commissioner's Report traced the history of the license showing that there was an increasing demand for a permanent shop at Juhu by the increasing number of visitors, and as it meets a genuine demand of the needs of the Europeans and high class Indians, the general license for foreign liquor seemed reasonable. The Commissioner adds that he is opposed to granting new licenses unless absolutely necessary, but in the case of Juhu, which is steadily growing in popularity, there was a genuine and urgent demand. The Commissioner has, however, warned the licensee that if there was any abuse the license will be cancelled at once.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS.

SALE BY TENDER

BOMBAY, Oct. 14.

A Press communique states:—

1. Tenders will be received at the offices of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay and Northern India, New Delhi, the Accountant-General, Madras and Burma, and of the Currency Officers at Cawnpore, Lahore and Karachi, on Tuesday, the 18th October, up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) for three months' Treasury Bills to the amount of Rs 1,50,00,000.

2. The Bills will be in amounts of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 5,00,000, and Rs. 10,00,000.

3. The Bills will be issued and paid at the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and at the branches of the Imperial Bank of India at Delhi, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Lahore and Karachi.

4 Each tender must be for a multiple of Rs. 5,000 the lowest tender admissible being for Rs. 10,000. Each tender must specify the net amount per cent. (in rupees, annas and quarter annas) which will be given for the amount applied for. Tenders at rates containing fractions of an anna other than quarters of an anna will not be accepted. Tenderers will have the option of taking an accepted tender in a single Bill of any of the values mentioned in paragraph 2 above or in a number of Bills of smaller amounts aggregating the total tender.

5. Persons whose tenders are accepted will be informed of the same on Wednesday, the 19th October, and payment in full of the amounts of the accepted tenders must be made to the Imperial Bank of India on Friday, the 21st October before 12 o'clock (noon) (Standard Time). If tenders are received in excess of the amount offered, a proportional allotment will be made.

6. The Government of India reserve the right of rejecting any tenders.—A. P.

PRECIOUS ELECTRIC CO. LD.

BOMBAY, Oct. 14.

The Precious Electric Co., Ltd., Agents of Messrs. Philips' Radio, have received the following message from their Principal:—

"Owing to alterations required in the laboratory of Messrs. Philips' Radio, their Short-wave Transmitter will be removed temporarily, and consequently their regular transmissions on Tuesdays and Thursdays will be stopped till December, and the exact dates and hours of future transmissions will be notified in due course.

Their last Special Programme, lasting for 9 hours continuously, from hours 16 to 1 G.M.T. (i.e., 9-25 p.m till 6-25 a.m. I.S.T.) will take place on Tuesday (the 18th instant).

"PASSING SHOW" CIGARETTES.

All readers will be interested in the new "Passing Show" cigarette cabinet which Messrs. Carreras Ltd. are putting on the Indian Market for the forthcoming Christmas season. It consists of an artistic casket containing 200 Passing Show Cigarettes—inside the lid of the casket there is a roulette table and the wheel is enclosed in the box. It is a novelty which cannot fail to be appreciated. You can thus combine the pleasures of chance with the enjoyment of a really good cigarette.

NOTABLE ARRIVALS BY MAIL.

Among the notable arrivals by s.s. "Moolton" on Friday were Sir Grimwood Mears, late Chairman of the Mears Committee and Sir Charles Harington, who is taking over the appointment of the General Officer Commanding, Western Command. During the last Great War General Harington was the Commander of the Army of the Black Sea in September 1922. He took a leading part in preventing the Turks from seizing the Dardanelles and crossing over into Europe.

INDIAN AGREEMENT

STEPS FOR BRINGING IT INTO OPERATION.

FRUITS OF POLICY OF MUTUAL GOODWILL

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Cape Town.---The Earl of Athlone opening the Union Parliament to-day pointed out that Parliament had assembled earlier than usual in order to pass the Bills rejected in the last session. He added that steps had been taken to bring the Indian Agreement into operation, and Government were satisfied that the policy of mutual goodwill and co-operation was already having beneficial results.--Reuter.

MR. SASTRI EXPLAINS AGREEMENT

JOHANNESBRUG, Oct. 14.

Yesternight at a large meeting of Indians of Johannesburg the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri explained the agreement. He defended the congress an advocated that the British Indian Association of Transvaal should the rejoin Congress to secure amnesty. The prospect is very hopeful.

THE FLAG QUESTION.

OPPOSITION NOT APPROACHED BY GOVT.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Cape Town.--Doctor Malan, Minister of Interior, emphatically denied the newspaper statement that Government had approached the opposition with a view to amicably settling the Flag question.--Reuter.

RAPPROACHMENT BETWEEN SMUTS AND HERTZOG?

POURPARLERS TO SETTLE FLAG QUESTION

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Johannesburg.—A general desire to avoid friction leading to a referendum on the flag issue is clearly indicated by feelers thrown out on the eve of the reopening of the Parliament. Mr. Tielman Roos recently voiced willingness of Government to consider reasonable alternative proposals to the Government's flag decision.

The newspaper "Star" to-day states that the Government has actually approached the Opposition with a view to an amicable settlement. The Opposition is reported to have laid down essential conditions; that firstly national flag can only be obtained by a consent and secondly it must include adequate representation of traditions of both the races, British and Boar.—Reuter's Special.

PLAN TO EXCLUDE INDIANS

LIQUOR BILL AFFECTS 3000 PEOPLE

(Through I. I. C. A.)

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 14.

The Government's new Liquor Bill retains the provision, prohibiting employment of Indians and natives in licensed premises. The provision affects over 3000 Indians employed as cooks and waiters in hotels. The underlying policy, is suspected to be not temperance but relieving unemployment of poor Whites and instigated by the Labour Party. The hotel employers are kee upon employing Indians even at the wages the Whites receive; because their service is most satisfactory. Representations to the Minister of the Interior are contemplated.

His Excellencwy the Governor of Bengal and Lady Jackson attended the races at Lebong and Lady Jackson presented the Cups to the winning owners on October 12. —A. P.

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Pandit Motilal Nehru is still touring in Switzerland.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Sittings of the Privy Council, business of which includes 32 Indian appeals, will begin on 18th October. Pandit Nehru is expected in London about 25th October.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Rugby.—Sir Herbert Samuel, Liberal Party Leader, announced yesterday that when the next general election takes place Liberals would put forward five hundred candidates who would stand in complete independence of every other party.—B. O. W.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Rugby.—In quarter of an hour yesterday the British portion of the Brazilian loan amounting to seven million pounds was over-subscribed at least five times. Another foreign sterling loan is expected next week for Poland. It is for the purpose of establishing the Polish national finances and national currency. The English portion will be for two million pounds sterling issued in seven per cents at ninety-two.—B. O. W.

AT THE CALL OF CONGRESS

PATEL PREPARED TO RESIGN PRESIDENTSHIP.

ADDRESS FROM POONA GUJERATIS.

POONA, Oct. 13.

A very pleasant function came off here last evening when the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Speaker of the Indian Legislative Assembly, was presented with an address of welcome by the Gujerati Bandoo Samaj and the Gujaratis residing in Poona.

Principal N. M. Shah at the outset accorded a hearty welcome to the guest of the evening, and pointed out how in various walks of life Gujaratis had considerably advanced. He proposed the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai to the chair.

The Chairman then introduced the guest of the evening and described the manifold services Mr. Patel had rendered to the country.

Principal N. M. Shah then read the address which eulogised the services Mr. Patel had rendered to in the social and political fields during the last few decades as a student of various constitutions Mr. Patel was all over India and his efforts to make Primary Education free and compulsory in the Bombay Presidency were recent history.

His career as the Prsident of the premier Municipality of the country was highly commandable, and the fact that he conducted the proceedings of the Central Legislature with ease and dignity was a matter of pride for every Indian.

The address was then placed in a silver casket and was presented to Mr. Patel by the Chairman.

LEADERS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMMUNAL TENSION.

Mr. Patel thanked the Gujerat residents of Poona for the honour they had done to him and was glad to find that Gujarat had made satisfactory progress during the last few years. He assured those present that he had accepted the Presidentship of the Assembly with a view to do public service, as he always believed in the necessity of cabturing offices within the Government. He assured them that he was prepared to give up the Presidentship of the Assembly when called upon by the Congress to do so.

With regard to the communal question, Mr. Patel was of opinion that the leaders were mainly at fault, though he was just them not prepared to say of which sect. During his stay in England when he saw the Secretary of State for India and other politicians there, he thought that the matters were not so worse as when he actually witnessed them after returning to India. The tension between the two communities grieved him very much and he had always been thinking of a way out.

"TRIBUNE OF THE PEOPLE"

POONA MUNICIPALITY'S ADDRESS TO HON. MR. PATEL

POONA CITY, Oct. 14.

The Poona City Municipality presented an aress of welcome to the Hon. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, President, Legislative Assembly, in the presence of a representative gathering of the citizens of Poona. The address was read by Dr. Naidu, the President of the Municipality. It paid tribute to Mr. Patel's work in the cause of development of Local Self-Government and eulogised his services as the tribune of the people.

Hon. Mr. Patel replying to the address observed that as a result of his experience he had come to the conclusion that if the problems of primary and compulsory education and prohibition that confronted the local bodies now had to be solved they could be solved only if the power of the purse in the provincial and Imperial Governments was secured by people for their representatives. He further said there ought to be made a separation on the revenues for the provincial and imperial purposes and also for the provincial and local bodies. Turning to municipal affairs he advised the members to give up communalism and work for unity. Continuing he declared that executive officers should be left free to work out the details, the members laying down the general lines of policy only.---A. P.

QUARANTINE FOR EGYPT BAGHDAD PASSENGERS

RULE APPLIES TO AIRWAYS TRAVELLERS ALSO.

BAGHDAD, Oct. 13.

One case only of cholera has been reported in Baghdad. But this being a case brought to the city from outlying districts, the Egyptian authorities state that all travellers to Egypt from Baghdad will be quarantined on arrival until five days have elapsed since the date they left Baghdad.

The regulation also applies to Imperial Airways passengers who according to new programme will fly from Baghdad to Cairo in one day.—Reuter.

TO-DAY AND throughout the WEEK

A Distinct Achievement
Splendid Result of Indian Talent and Enterprise
A SUPERB SCREEN PRODUCTION
OF
The Orient Pictures Corporation
OF
Rabindranath Tagore's MASTERPIECE

SACRIFICE

Imperial Cinema Lamington Road. FROM TO-DAY & THROUGHOUT THE WEEK.

TO-DAY AND throughout the WEEK

LONDON NOTES.

SAK-WINTERTON CORRESPONDENCE.

FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

(By a Special Contributor.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

"The Record", organ of all transport and general workers (except maritime transport) turns out, for September, its usual highly-readable product. It must be a great and beneficial institution for transport workers to have cheaply at their disposal such an informative and educational sheet. It is open to question whether they get the truth from it, any more than from the Tory press, when prejudice and passion rule the editor or his staff. If any one is offended, by our saying that there is anything in common with a prejudiced Labour official and a Tory, let him turn to the article "Clearing the Air" by Mr. Ernest Bevin, General Secretary. Commenting on the Edinburgh Congress he says that the Communists (because he dislikes or perhaps fears them) are "a fine combination, with many similarities" to the Tories. The people who declare that an enemy of the capitalists of the world is akin to Tories, and that "we have as much confidence in the one as in the other," will go raving mad when the Communists say similar things about Trade Union leaders.

NOT ONLY THE REDS.

This attitude is not restricted, in its application, to the hated Bolsheviks. As the latter have frequently stated, "once permit the audacity of the elected persons' (as Walt Whitman said) to be directed against beliefs and opinions, and it will assail every radical element in turn, till the Labour movement is made safe for plutocracy." Mr. Bevin denounces the Red International and the Communist Party, of course, but he goes on to criticise Mr. Brown of the Civil Servants for opposing a rupture with Russia, Mr. A. J. Cook, for showing signs of sweet reasonableness, and the Furnishing Trades Association for its views on the organisation of seamen. The said Association is not affiliated with the Communist party; we do not think that its prominent spokesman, Mr. Gossip, is even a member of that body. It is quite enough that he opposes the caucus of the trade union movement.---that he favours the gingering-up policy of the Minority Movement; he must expect to be traduced by Mr. Bevin, to whom everything official is right, every decision of the Council, sacred. Being a member of the priesthood of officialdom himself, we understand his feelings; but, even with "Tories", it has been regarded as low tactics to indulge in such criticism as that levelled against the Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association by this "brother trade unionist". The A.F.T.A. asked the Congress to definitely end the compromise with the Havelock-Wilson seamen's union, expel it from the trade union ranks for treason of which no Red has ever been guilty, i.e. financing an opposition Miners' Union scheme, and recommend to the Transport and G.W. Union to admit and organise seamen. While the last recommendation should possibly have been submitted first to the T. and G. W. U. as a matter of tactics, it is excusable in view of the claim on the "Record's" front page:---Devoted to the Interests of All Transport and General Workers.

DEMOCRACY INVOKED FOR SUPPRESSION.

Mr. Bevin, however, accuses the Furnishing Trades Association, while moving a quiet legal motion, of acting for "The Minority Movement via the Furnishing Trades", of treating the Transport Union and its delegates as idiots, by suggesting that they could organise seamen; and of being insane. This delicate sword-play is expressed in a further insult to another Union, one which has we think done nothing to offend Mr. Bevin, except to be entitled "The Asylum Workers." The nitwits of the Conferences have, before this, made cheap jokes at the title of these men employed as workers in lunatic asylums. Though among the upper classes the old joke at the once-styled "mad doctors" is thoroughly dead, it is still characteristic of the up-to-date heralds of the new dawn of bureaucracy to sneer at asylum workers. It is from such a one, naturally, that one would expect the usual turgid eulogium of the backsliding Congress as the most "thoughtful" one of many years. For all this, "The Record" is a good organ, and well worth its tuppence to all transport workers.

SAKLATVALA AND WINTERTON.

An interesting correspondence has passed between Earl Winterton, M.P., and Mr. Saklatvala M.P., regarding the case of a youth of 17 years sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the Kakori conspiracy case. Lord Winterton starts off by characteristically questioning, quite politely and all that sort of thing, whether Mr. Saklatvala has read the judgment of the Sessions Judge in the case, and whether he knows that this boy was found guilty of conspiracy. Then, without asserting that the accused killed either of the men who met their deaths in two dacoities in which he "participated", he allows himself the suggestion of a hint that the 14 years rigorous imprisonment has been accorded for those crimes. In another rather casuistical passage he seeks to connect Saklatvala with these crimes, as one of those political agitators whose wild and whirling words should be punished, and who, though really responsible, go scot free. The validity of this insinuation is seen by the fact that there is no proposal to release the "misled" youth and put the member for Battersea North in the dock. It is only another instance of politician's "eye wash". His satire is as delicate as the movements of an elephant at drill; but there is one point worth reading in the letter, and one only. That is that it "would not be appropriate for me to discuss with you the propriety of the sentences imposed by Courts of Law in India."

SAKLATVALA'S WITHERS UNWRUNG.

The member for Battersea North replied in five weeks time. At first we took the delay to signify that he had repented of throwing the letter in the waste paper sack, and had retrieved it. On the contrary, he had been abroad and in bad health. No doubt recuperating, to meet the blow of Lord Winterton's crushing denunciation. Or summat O' that soort. He replied in the manner of a patient school-master at once reproving and instructing a backward and refractory boy. He pointed out that he had asked whether youths under 18 are regularly given the punishment of 14 years rigorous imprisonment for actions taken from political motives.

He brushes aside the word "conspiracy" as a big word used by a Government Prosecutor against adults, and returns to the questions,---can any civilised State tolerate sentences of 14 years on young lads?

He repudiates any criticism of judges, or of any other, officials faithfully pursuing a settled policy. He barks back to the insistent question,—Is it the established policy and practice "of your Government in India" to impose ruthless penalties on youngsters acting under an impulse of patriotic zealotry?

He retorts on the insinuations of agitation etc. that his Lordship, possessed of power to cruelly punish everybody and every act, still desires further punitive powers. "Your unnecessary rule in India is destroying, in those who administer it, some of the finest native qualities of the British race.....I would even share your general belief that whatever we say or do will have varying effects upon different human minds: but the world's work would come to a standstill if, on that account, we abstained from speaking the truth as we see it."

Good luck to ye, Mr. Saklatvala! There are thousands of Englishmen, and millions of Irishmen, who thank you for giving voice of such sentiments, and who fully sympathise with them.

HOW BOYS AND GIRLS ARE TRAINED---IN ENGLAND!

The London County Council's "Westminister Day Continuation School", Horseferry Rd., S.W.1., continues this year its training of "youths of both sexes", between 14 and 18, as salesmen and saleswomen for the large London stores. The scheme of training has been prepared by the L.C.C. in conjunction with the Incorporated Association of Retail Distributors, which includes the chief Stores in London.

All candidates are required to pass an entrance examination and are also interviewed by representative of one of the firms which are members of the I.A.R.D., as to whether they are suitable for training for the distributive trades, or, at any rate, for the firms referred to.

A certificate is granted to students who successfully complete their course of instruction, and those students are offered positions in the London stores.

Girls figure largely in these classes, but the prospectus states that the School is open to boys and girls leaving elementary schools, young people who, being in employment, can arrange to be released for two half days a week or more, and young people between 16 and 18 who need intensive courses of training to fit them for specific employment.

The length of the full course is, for Juniors 1 or 2 years, for Seniors, 6 or 12 months. Some evening classes are arranged for in co-operation with employers. No fees are charged to accepted London students. Students from outside the administrative County are required to make certain payments.

EXTENSION OF THE OPERATIONS.

The same principles that the head of the school has applied to the drapery trade are now to be incorporated in a scheme for the outfitting industry. In this case the L.C.C. is co-operating with the National Association of Outfitters (which includes such firms as Austin Reed Ltd., Selfriges, Horne Bros. and Hope Bros.) Boys in order to be admitted to the course must be between 15 and 17, and they will be subject to a similar general knowledge examination and approval by a committee of the N.A.O. During the course, addresses on outfitting will be given by members of the Association, which numbers over 60 firms in London. No tuition fees will be charged to selected students, who are in the administrative county of London, but others will have to pay £11. 5s. a year.

The principal, Mr. S. A. Williams, M.A., says that "Boys of 16 on entering the outfitting trade, usually earn from £40 to £50 a year. At 25, salesmen begin to earn from £3.10 'to £6.a week. Buyers in charge of a large shop, or managers of a branch shop, earn from £250 to £500 a year. We find that many London men become buyers or managers before they are 40 years old".

THE AUTO ALARM AT SEA.

Over two hundred British ships are now being fitted with the new Marconi Auto Alarm apparatus, which is the latest application of wireless to the safety of life at sea. By means of this installation ships can be "rung up" when the wireless operator is off duty by any other ship in the vicinity needing assistance. This is effected by means of a special apparatus which, on receiving the "Alarm Signal" sets bells ringing in various parts of the ship. The "Alarm Signal" consists of a series of 12 dashes sent in one minute, the duration of each dash being four seconds with a one second interval between each and the alarm operates on the termination of the third consecutive dash received. When the vessel in distress has thus attracted the attention of all ships in the vicinity, the distress call and message is sent out.

INDIAN FLOODS RELIEF FUND.

Although but recently started, the lively little voluntary organisation, the I.F.R. Fund, has already sent some hundreds of pounds to Bombay. Had the promoters been able to secure official help from the usual quarters there figures would, of course, have been hugely expanded. But they have done very well. Even £500 for relief work does not spring out of the earth or appear on a convenient bush. The honorary Secretaries have shown remarkable activity; they are Messrs. R. J. Udani, S. B. Patel and P. D. Rangnadhan, the Chairman is Lady Atul Chatterjee and the Vice-Chairmen, Sir Muncherjee Bhownagree and Mr. Polak. Messrs. Tata have agreed to act as hon. Treasurers of the Fund and have given the use of their offices. Mr. Udani's gift of the services of the entire staff of his office, was equalled by Mr. Mehta (a director of Tata's) undertaking the despatch of a second thousand circulars. A full list will be published later; in anticipation of which we think it well to say that the usual splitting of funds has been going on here as we have ourselves experienced in other charitable collections.

The procedure is: You spend money, time and energy in arousing interest in the question. Then persons who took no previous action send donations over your head, through their friends and chosen channels or direct to the locality,-- the object being, apparently, to assume more isolated importance, and the cause sometimes being that they do not like the colour of the Secretary's eyes.

The effect is: To reduce the importance of the main Fund. But, as the patient promoters of this particular Fund large minded say; "Our loss is Bombay's gain". We doubt that the policy of splitting collections ever added one pie to the total obtained. We think it may well have been the excuse for diminished donations.

It is understood that these Muslim members would again move for permission to be given for holding Milad in the Aminabad Park and in case, it is not granted, they are inclined to resign again "en block" from the Municipal Board.—Free Press.

An Oorgaum message says: "A fatal accident is reported from the Champion Reefs mine where Mr. Bartlett a European shift official succumbed to serious injuries received while a cage at 6,800 feet level was being lowered."—A. P.

OPEN THE PRISON DOORS.

FORCE NO REMEDY

MR LANSBURY ON INDIA'S RIGHT TO FREEDOM

Mr. G. Lansbury writes in the course of an article in the "New Leader".

I also desire to call attention to prisoners who are detained in British prisons beyond the sea. We British people are in no position to claim virtue for ourselves in our treatment of those who dare stand up against our rule and domination. The terrible story of Ireland's century of oppression and persecution is too well-known to give up any sort of right to cast stones at others. Like all Governments, nations and individuals, it is easy for us to see the mote in our brother's eye and remain unable to see the beam in our own. India is a case in point. While we virtuously protest against persecutions, executions, and imprisonment of political opponents by other Governments, our own governing class is responsible for similar political persecution. We are told that under the British flag all races and people may live in peace; so they may, if only they will accept as benign and beneficial the rule of aliens, such as we British are to the people of India, Africa and Asia generally.' Just as the pioneers in our class struggles have again and again been flung into prison, so in India, since the days of the East India Company, have Indian Nationalists, leaders and followers alike, been forced into prison by British judges.

It is recorded that during the years 1920-21, 40,000 Indians were imprisoned for political offences. In January, 1926, Sir A. Muddiman said, the number of Indians in prison or detained for political offences was 961. This figure is not a reliable one, as it excludes a large number of prisoners whose offences in any other country of the world would be considered political. I have seen lists of prisoners, some of whom are aged 14---16. Seven of these were sentenced to death, 23 others to transportation for life and forfeiture of property, etc. This was in 1915. The guilt of these persons consisted of objection to war and India's participation in the war. Some have died in exile, others are still dragging out a miserable existence away from home and friends. All were tried by special tribunals set up to meet what was called a special emergency.

PLEDGE THE LABOUR PARTY!

The friend who gives me this story is a well-known, trustworthy authority, and asks, "Do we in Britain understand that rotting in Indian prisons are these many hundreds of Indians whose sole crime is that they desire India shall manage and control her own affairs?" What can we do about these? I am afraid not more than I have suggested, except that we should pledge the Labour Party when it comes to power to throw open the prison doors in India and let these, our fellow creatures, free, and allow those in exile to return home.

In 1885, after nearly a century of bloodshed and violence in Ireland, Mr. Gladstone held out the olive branch, and in very deed pledged his Government to restore the rights of nationhood to Ireland. His last Government ruled without coercion. It is true this statesman, who in his old age saw liberty in a new light, was defeated; but those who compassed his defeat were ultimately obliged to carry through his policy.

Surely the next Minister for India in a Labour Government will cast on one side all idea of ruling or administering the life of that great nation by means of coercion and brutal ordinances, and will, on the contrary, take the lead in assisting the people of India along the road to complete self-government. "Force is no remedy," cried John Bright, during one of the periodic outbreaks in Ireland. This saying is true today, and we who claim to be Internationalists, who declare on paper the right of each nation to determine its own destiny, must be ready, when we have the power, to put the principles we profess into practice.

A Message for Women.

From the dawn of actual womanhood until past middle-age, the physical changes to which all women are subject, impose a heavy strain upon the kidneys. Similarly, at critical periods, and during the months before and after childbirth, the kidneys have a great amount of additional work to do. It is little wonder, then, that women so frequently suffer with backache, bearing-down pains, rheumatic twinges, dropsical swellings, dizzy sensations, faintness, depression, nervousness, and various irregularities of the urinary system.

Every anxious woman will find Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a blessing in time of need. They are recommended by many grateful, understanding women who owe recovery from lumbago, cystitis, rheumatism, sciatica and other painful disorders, solely to Doan's.

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Address: P.B.431 Bombay, or P.B.2104, Calcutta.

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BAR AND LITIGANT PUBLIC.

AN UNDESIRABLE SYSTEM

WANTED REFORM.

"S. R. D." writes in the "Bombay Law Journal":—

We propose to deal in the course of this article, as briefly as possible, with the system under which our High Court, Original Side, has been working in common with the High Courts at Calcutta and London. It is hardly necessary to explain to the readers of this Journal that the system aims at the division of work between the advocate and the attorney and thus, according to the first principles of economics and scientific organization, aims at efficiency of results. The attorney works at his desk, interviews his clients, collects his facts, prepares various documents, such as, affidavits etc., and with consultations from time to time with the advocates concerned, builds up or prepares the case until it is ripe for hearing. He then submits all the materials with his observations or extracts in the form of a book or a volume which is technically called the "brief." The idea, no doubt, here is that the advocate specialises in advocacy, concentrates on the active work of fighting cases; keeps himself in close touch with the developments and changes in legal decisions, and at the same time keeps himself in close touch with the temperamnets, strong-points and the weaknesses of the respective judges. The attorney, on the other hand, specialises and concentrates on collection of facts and securing of work from various lay clients. This division, naturally, involves a higher expenditure, by way of costs of litigation, but the stakes on the Original Side of a High Court of a large business city being normally high, the client, in the majority of cases, is ready and willing to shoulder the burden, provided he gets an adequate return for his money in the form of efficiency of results. All of us, therefore, are anxious to see that the 'Dual System' should be maintained in a form which would produce the most satisfactory results from the point of view of the client, who actually pays for its up-keep.

HOW IT WORKS IN ENGLAND.

In England, the country of its origin and from where the same was imported by the early English lawyers who migrated here to practise, the same is undoubtedly worked in a manner which is highly satisfactory not only to the business community, but also to other members of society. We cannot, without deceiving ourselves as well as others, assert with any show of sincerity that in our city, this system is worked in a manner which calls for praise and satisfaction among the litigants. The remedy, no doubt, lies in our hands as the component parts of its machinery and it is our duty as members of a much honoured profession to apply it. The attorney, does his best, works as hard as honest attorney ever worked in any other part of the world, but there are certain defects in the working of the "higher branch," which unfortunately has laid this system open to much criticism, and attacks, not only from the business community, which is its principal prop, but from the younger as well as the less fortunate members of the Advocate Bar. The principal drawback lies in the absence of a division in two well-defined groups among the advocates, on the footing, more or less, similar to that which prevails in the country of its origin namely, that of the "Silk" and the "Stuff gown." There the attorney has perforce to restrict himself to facts, whereas the "Stuff gown" manages the law, and the "Silk" specialises in advocacy and cross-examination. This logical division of work undoubtedly conduces to perfection as far as human efforts can secure it and the client has the satisfaction of getting an adequate return for his money He pays three sets of fees and gets complete service for each. Again, the "Stuff gowns" there voluntarily select certain branches of law for their special attention, with the result that the profession there boasts of specialists, such as conveyancing, company Law men, etc. Thus in almost every case, the attorney is able to secure the assistance of a "Stuff gown" who has specialised in that branch of law which is material to the suit in hand, who is thus briefed with a suitable "Silk." Here the "Silk" gets all necessary assistance from his junior who gets all points and legal authorities ready for him. Again the "Stuff gown" as the junior, according to strict canons of etiquette, must always be present throughout the case whereas the "Silk" takes care to see that he so manages that he personally conducts, a least the cross-examination and address. With this object in view, they generally attach themselves to one or two Courts at the most. The view here taken by both the counsel is that each of them is in honour bound to specifically carry out his engagement with the client which is a contract of a personal nature. Thus the client pays for two advocates in England and secures the services of both.

POSITION IN BOMBAY.

In our High Court at Bombay, unfortunately, in the absence of a division of this character every advocate is a "Stuff gown" with the exception of hte Advocate-General, who, by virtue of his office wears a K.C.'s silk which even he has to discard as soon as he retires from that post. Among the "Stuff gowns" here, a certain number are in the fortunate position of commanding a large practice. None of them has a particular claim to specialisation in any branch of law, though in the regular course of events, every one claims to know all the branches of law dealt with on the Original Side. Nay more, they are even ready to oblige any attorney, or probably pleader who may require their services outside the Original Side, provided of course, "adequate fees" are paid to compensate them for loss entailed by this temporary exit. It need hardly be asserted that no man, however capable, can possibly expect to reach the highest standard of proficiency in so many branches of jurisprudence, full of innumerable complications and constant alterations. We cannot, therefore, ever expect to reach the heights to which the English Bar with its excellent organization has atatined, without adopting its methods. The Bombay Bar Association Rules provide that two advocates must be briefed in a Long Cause. The rule is, no doubt, a copy of the English Bar Regulation. Our men, however, conveniently ignore the fact that when two counsel are briefed in England there is a division of work and co-operation among them, and that, none of the members of the English Bar would consider it honourable to accept a brief if he had no serious intention to be present to conduct or help the conduct of the case. We have never understood how the Advocate Mr. A., who has been briefed and "marked" with adequate fees can, in honour consider himself justified in arranging with his colleague Mr. B, who is briefed with him, that he, Mr. B., should go in that case alone, so that Mr. A. can go in some other case and earn his fees there also. The more honourable course seems to us to be to return the brief as soon as any advocate realises that his engagements elsewhere will make it impossible for him to be present at the suit. There cannot be two distinct standards of ethics in England and Bombay, specially when the Bombay Bar has always claimed to follow the English traditions in that regard. This practice, we know, is very highly resented by the litigating public, particularly the mercantile community, who are the best patrons of the Original Side of our High Court. The resentment reached the highest pitch some time ago, because instances wer frequent where, though two counsel were engaged, and a number of conferences held at enormous expense prior to the suit, neither of the two happened to be present at the time the cases were called out, with tae result that, at the last moment some third man from the Bar Library or the corridor was requisitioned to fill up the gap as best he could under the circumstances. Is it too much to hope, therefore, that this unsatisfactory state of affairs will receive the serious attention of the members of the Bar at an early date? The division of our Bar into "Senior" and "Junior" Advocates was actually suggested some time ago by Sir Norman Macleod, the Chief Justice of that date. It was, we understand, enthusiastically accepted by a large portion of the Bar. Unfortunately, owing to strong opposition from a limited number, the same was shelved.

THE OTHER WEAKNESS.

The other weakness in our Bar is that there is no adequate opportunity afforded to the younger and deserving advocates to get their opportunity and experience. We are not here referring to more apprenticeships in the form of reading and sweating under a more fortunate brother at the Bar. This reading at the Chamber is no doubt essential to the fresher and the students, though unfortunately, even that was denied at one time in a number of chambers. Fourtunately, that form of narrow-minded trade unionism has now disappeared and almost all chambers of counsel in good practice are open to the fresher for his work as an apprentice. What is lacking, however, is a system similar to that prevailing in England, under which a member of the Bar who has acquired a standing, practice gets the assistance of his less fortunate in his practice than some of his colleagues finds support and help from the latter through employment in the chamber. Here the advocate in larger and better practice vets the assistance of his less fortunate brother in connection with the preparation of his briefs, opinon, work, drafting etc. and pays him for that service in one form or another. This system is universal among the members of the English Bar. Here, the paid assistant devotes, with all sincerity his time and attention to the work entrusted to him, with the result that the advocate for whom he works gets his work simplified. At the same time, with the help of carafully prepared briefs of paid assistants, he is able to do full justice to his case. Here in Bombay there is greater need than elsewhere of some such arrangement, for th simple reason that, a busy advocate who is on his legs for all the five hours of the day, week after week with the necessary conferences and consultations taking up his evenings and mornings, can hardly be expected to find time for desk work of a more or less continuous nature which the preparation of a fighting brief, drafts, as well as opinions, would require. Over-work and hurry must otherwise tell on the quality of results.

Again in connection with fighting work also the advocated assistant looks after cases, when his colleague is busy elsewhere, and conducts the same if by some chance he is not able to come up and do that work himself. The client here gets a fill-gap who is fully acquainted with the case. For this brief holding. The assistant is paid a proportion of the fee marked on the brief, as well as the refreshers. We wonder how many of the members of our Bar who are fortunately overburdened with briefs have ever tried this experiment? Would it not be a service to the profession as well as to the litigating public, if this was done? It would keep a large number of the members of the Bar well employed. Even the objectionable rule against holding, as it prevails at present, provides for holding of emergent briefs in all suits even contested Long Causes. They would also give merit a chance, and raise the tone of the profession by bringing out really good and deserving members.

THE ATTORNEY IN THE SYSTEM.

We have so far dealt with the position of the advocates. The attorneys also are under a moral obligtion to see that the "Dual System" is helped to produce the best it can. They are in the fortunate position of having a commanding voice in connection with the distribution of work at the Bar. No doubt, their first consideration should be the interest of their client. They must, no doubt, select the most suitable advocate for the purposes of the case in hand. At the same time, it can not be denied that there are a large number of cases where the clients can be best served by the services of the man in the second rank. Here they will be not only saving the client unnecessary cost in the form of higher fees which otherwise would have to be paid to men in large practice, but at the same time they will be giving an opportunity to men in the second rank to develop. The potential effect of an impartial distribution of work by them will result in the long run to the benefit of the litiyating public, in quite a different sphere in even a more substantial manner than the dealt with above. It is universally acknowledged that the weakness of piling briefs on a small circle has resulted in a very unhealthy monopoly of experience among a limited number with an abnormal rise in fees, against which none grumbles more bitterly than the attorney and his unfortunate client.

Finally, it is because we sincerely believe that any step taken to ensure a healthy and satisfastory working of the "Dual System," will conduce to the best interests of both the branches of this profession that we urge all concerned to see that all the objectionable features which lay it open to attacks are removed.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Oct. 14.

Elaborate arrangements have been made in connection with the thirteth session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference which opens to-morrow under the presidency of Amir Sheikh Mahamadbhai, Diwan Saheb of Junagad. The President-Elect will be taken to the Haroon Hall in a huge procession passing through the main thoroughfares of the City. The roads ar decorated throughout with flags and buntings and the locality of the Haroon Hall presents a festive appearance. Sardar Bahadur Syed Sulleman is in charge of the procession. The Conference sits for two-days and it has got a very heavy programme to deal with. The opening speech will be made by the Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, the Home Member of the Bombay Government. The President of the Council and most of the members are going to attend the Conference. Well-known educationists from all parts of the Presidency will attend and address the Conference on various important subjects connected with education.

BARODA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DEWAN ON RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

BARODA, Oct. 13.

In opening the first session of the Baroda Legislative Assembly to-day, the Dewan laid great stress upon the problem of rehousing, and the problem of rural reconstruction. He reviewed the policy of the State in giving relief to the flood stricken people.

The Dewan added that five lacs has been advanced without interest to agriculturists and said that the Government had various schemes ready for rebuilding and supplying building materials at reasonable prices.—Free Press.

The Lucknow Diocesan council will meet in Allahabad on the 22nd and 23rd November when the principal business will be consideration of the proposed amendments to the constitution of the Church of the province of India, Burma and Ceylon.—A. P.

Rao Bahadur Sithambara Ramanatha Reddiar has increased his donation of a lakh of rupees to the Rangoon University endowment fund to two lakhs of rupees on condition that a section of the University library building should be named after him.—A. P.

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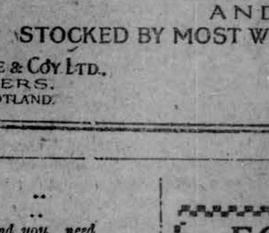

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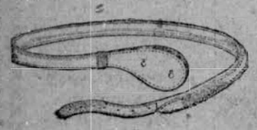

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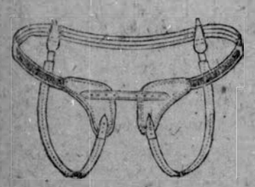

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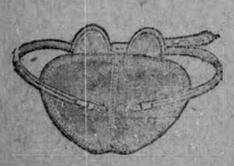

EXTRACT FROM THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

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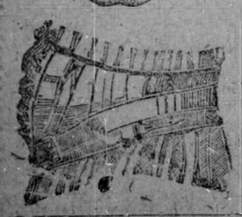

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COMMUNALISM IN UNIVERSITY

MR. JAIRAMDAS' OPPOSITION.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram speaking on Mr. Noor Mahomed's amendment to the University Bill said:—

Sir, I believe that it is reasonable that every community, or rather every section of the population which is backward in education should have reasonable opportunities of making its voice felt in the administration of the University affairs, but I am not one of those who believe that every section of the people, whether or not it is educationally backward, but simply because its members believe in particular religion or they are followers of a particular creed or because they have adopted a particular caste, should be represented on any body.

Mr. B. V. Jadha: How can a caste be adopted?

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram: You believe in being born in a caste, I believe in the adoption of a caste. My point is that I can understand the argument that those sections of the people which are educationally backward should be allowed some representation.

A DANGEROUS CORNER.

I do not accept the principle that because a section of the people follow a particular faith, it is sufficient ground for representation on the university senate. Sir, I believe that in this country we are faced with a very difficult problem. We have sanctions of the people following numerous faiths and really I believe we are driving ourselves into a very dangerous corner when we grant communal representation on the university senate merely on the ground of religion.

Sir, much has been made of the plea that the Mussalmans of India have a culture of their own, that they have a civilisation of their own and my friend the Honouable member Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed said that they have a medicine of their own, and also music of their own. I know that the Arabs or the Unanis have a system of medicine, but I am surprised to learn that the Mussalmans of India have special music and special medicine of their own. Sir, 90 per cent. of my Mahomedan brethern have been born, bred and brought up in India, since time immemorial, and only a small percentage is of foreign descent. Similarly the Indian Christains are born and bred up in India ever since time immemorial. The civilisation to which they look back, the culture to which they look back, the systems of medicine and music to which they look back, are the systems of their own country i.e., of this country. I think that just as it would be unreasonable for the Indian Christians to talk of the culture of Italy, or of the medicine of France or of the music of Germany, similarly, it would be unreasonable for the Mussalmans of India.

The Thakor of Kerwada: Sir, is the honourable member in order when he refers to the civilization etc. of Italy, France and Germany?

The Honourable the President: I think the subject was referred to by previous speakers.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram: I would not have gone into this matter but for the fact that it was referred to by the previous speakers. I was saying that it was thus unreasonable for the Mussalmans to look back on any foreign culture but that they should regard Indian culture as their own as it is of every other section of the Indian people.

REASONABLE REPRESENTATION.

Then my honourable friend said that the Muhammadans must have adequate and effective repesentation. To me it appears that the claim to have effective representation is absurd. What does he mean by "effective" representation. A minority that the Muhammadans or other communities as such should have sufficient representation to make their demands effective? Is it suggested that they should have enough representation to make it certain that their proposals are invariably passed by the Senate? I cannot understand what is meant by adequate and "effective" representaton. A minority can never be effective; it must always remain a minority. I could understand a demand for reasonable representation. I have not the slightest doubt that every section of the people which is educationally backward, will have reasonable representation on the Senate through the channel of nomination not because it follows a particular faith but because it is educationally backward. To me it appears that all arguments criticising alleging unfairness in the matter of nominations are arguments against the impartiality of the Chancellor, and that such arguments should proceed from the honourable member Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmad is a great surpise to me. I believe, Sir, that these 40 nominated seats will be sufficient for every backward section to have reasonable representation, and therefore I oppose the amendment.

BYRAMJEE RUSTOMJI FINED

TURF CLUB'S DISCIPLINARY ACTION

POONA, Oct. 14.

Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee, trainer, has been fined Rs. 200 by the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club on a charge of putting in the starting declaration box on the third day of the Poona autumn meeting (8th October) a misleading correction to his original form, with the result that the number of Modesty, in the October Plate, after being put on the boards as a starter, had to be removed.—A. P.

At a meeting held under the chairmanship of Seth Sukarchand, it was unanimously resolved to hold the second session of the Cutch Prajakiya Parishad at Mandvi and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the same. The meeting congratulated the Maharao for allowing to hold the Parishad.—Free Press.

Two sthdents taking a stroll along the railway track at Sikarpur railway station were run over by a shunting engine and killed.—Free Press.

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PROTEST OF ANJUMAN ZIA-UL-ISLAM

The Anjuman-Zia-ul-Islam has passed the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman Zia-ul-Islam strongly disapproves of the inconsiderate scheme adopted by the Trustees of the "Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddick Institution" and their decision to establish the institution in a far-off place Matunga, quite apart from the localities inhabited by poor Mussalmans who are the beneficiaries intended by the Wakf."

"This meeting further emphatically demands from the Trustees, the abandonment of their said Matunga Scheme and strongly advises them to start the institution in a centre of Muslim population."

"This meeting further approves of the action so far taken by the Mussalman representative Committee appointed in Anjumane-Zai-ul-Islam Hall and urges upon them to take any steps that may be necessary to restrain the Trustees from carrying out their intentions in an arbitrary manner, in utter disregard of the sound suggestions placed before them which would, if carried, help in promoting the greatest good of the greatest number, as was the desire and intention of the donor; and ignoring the time'y suggestion to consult persons thoroughly conversant with the economic and educational conditions of the Muslim Community."

"Resolved also that copies of these resolutions be forward to the Chairman of the Trustees Board, the Hon. the Advocate-General and the Press."

The local Arya Samaj and the Hindu Sabha have passed resolutions condemning the attack on Swami Satyananda at Lahore. They demand that the Government should find out if there is any organised conspiracy in the country to commit murders for religious zeal.—Free Press.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

TEN COMPLAINTS

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 13.

Two defeated candidates in the recent municipal election, Messrs. Dalsukharam and Satyendra Dewanji, have filed an application in the district judge's court to-day, praying for setting aside the election of the Khadia ward, alleging some corrupt practices.

Mr. Phirozshah Karanjwala, another defeated candidate and leader of the opposition group on the former board, has also filed application requesting the court to set aside the election of the four candidates of the Shahpur ward and to order a fresh election.

Up till now, there are ten such applications.—Free Press.

BARODA NEWS

BARODA, Oct. 14.

Prince Dhairyashilrao Raje has been appointed an extra member of the State Council by his Highness the Maharaja.

It is understood that Mr. C. S. Venkatachari, a Madras Civilian, is appointed as first assistant resident at Baroda. Mr. Venkatachari is the first Indian to get this post.

Shriman Sampet Rao Gaekwar, brother of His Highness the Maharaja has left for a short visit to Rangoon by the S.S. "Takada", and will reach there on Monday. He will put up with Dr. P. J. Mehta.—Free Press.

The quantity of tea that entered for export to the United Kingdom for the second half of September was as under: Calcutta Black 15,598,630 pounds, and Chittagong Black 6,895,013 and green 30,622 pounds.—A. P.

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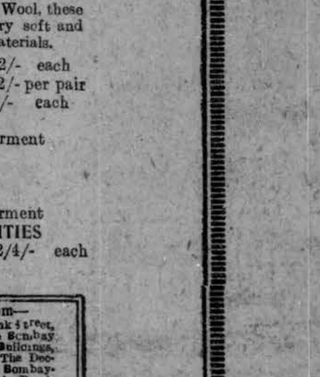

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28,000—M. C. Bristowe; Please post me (urgent) another 24 bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite. They are wonderful, and I am anxious to continue them for three patients without a break.

28,001—H. H. S. of Canton: Kindly mail me via Siberia, two bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite (containing 700 tablets in each.) I have found them very beneficial for my complaint—neuritis.

28,014—Mrs. E. A. F., Reading: I am speaking the truth when I say they have really put new life into me and I would not be without them.

28,013—Mrs. F. Hanglteon: Allow me to thank you for your wonderful Yeast-Vite—they are a blessing to my husband and self—and you may be sure we shall never be without them.

28,002— E. K. L. Singapore: Your Yeast-Vite has done wonders to my family and myself—It has not failed in any case that I have tried.

28,028—G. A., West Ealing: I am delighted with the effect of Yeast-Vite Tablets, as I have been very run down, anaemic, and depressed for some time and already so much better, activity being increased.

28,026—M. N. T., Bristol: I am writing to say how perfectly marvellous are your Yeast-Vite Tablets. They are indeed a pure "Health Restorer" apart from stopping neuralgia within five minutes after having pain for weeks.

28,012—A. D. Sandiacre: I have been a sufferer from headaches and stomach troubles until I tried your Yeast-Vite Tablets, and I am glad to say after two doses I have received great benefit from them. I shall always recommend them.

28,023—Nurse L.: I suffer a great deal with headaches, which make me irritable and very miserable, but whenever I feel them coming I just take two Yeast-Vite Tablets and feel a different woman. I shall never be without them now.

28,039—Mrs. E., Surrey: When I started taking Yeast-Vite I was quite ill and not able to do my work or take any food but milk. Now I can do both, and advise my friends to sample them as they have done me so much good.

28019—Miss A. B.; It is with great pleasure that I write to inform you of the benefit I have received through using your Yeast-Vite Tablets. I have been using them for about two months now, and have had wonderful results.

28,034—E. M. C., Harrogate: I certainly think your Yeast-Vite are splendid, my neuralgia is quite gone, and I feel heaps better. In future I shall always keep some by me.

28,021—Nurse E. A. D.: I have found them splendid for nerve cases and in all rectal troubles. They are unequalled in my experience of 20 years' nursing.

28,047—A. J. G., New Cross: I feel I must write in appreciation of the benefit I have received from Yeast-Vite. For many years I have been subject to colds at the least change of temperature and a continual sufferer of headaches, but now I am glad to say I have never felt better in my life.

28,025—N. Mc. D., Worcester: I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism for years, and get very little sleep with pain but I find if I take two Yeast-Vite Tablets at night they soothe my nerves and I get a better night.

28,044—E. R. F., Kensington: As a sufferer of over twenty years from severe morning sickness and nerve trouble it may interest you to know that your Yeast-Vite Tablets have cured me. I have tried every advertised cure with no result until I saw years. I was better after the first few doses and have continued ever since.

28,022—Nurse, S. F., Gloucester: A wide experience of your celebrated Yeast-Vite Tablets enables me to speak in the very highest terms of their efficacy.

28,020—E. C., Maidenhead: I am writing to tell you how beneficial I have proved Yeast-Vite Tablets to be. I was thoroughly run-down and my nerves were a perfect wreck, but after taking a bottle of Yeast-Vite I felt myself again. I shall recommend them wherever I can.

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INDIAN NATIONAL ART

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Art is for all, as God is for all. Art as a matter of fact has no nationality. It is universal, Language may be for a nation but Art is for the world. When Art develops in a particular nation under peculiar circumstances it becomes, as it were, its National Art.

At the time of the Vedas, Art flourished in India in a peculiar way. That time Humanity was in infancy in Art, so it was in the rude form, though the thought expressed in it was very high. the time of Budha, it returned India after undergoing the influence over it of the different countries then known. Naturally Budhist Art was rather more refined than Vedic Art. At the time of the Moghals, it again returned to India as before after undergoing different developments in different countries. At the time of Renaissance in Italy it reached its zenith. The history of Art is the History of the civilization of the world. And whenever it flurished in certain countries it displayed the history and civilization of those countries, and naturally people foolishly began to believe the Arts of those countries as their National Art.

VEDIC ART.

Vedic Art flourished some where 4000 B. C. Budhist Art came into existence in the time of Aseka in the year 250 B.C. in India. And the Renaissance in Italy gave a finishing touch, to the development of Art at about 1500 A. D. Thus Art took nearly 5500 years to reach perfection. During that period, in whatever countries and at whatever times it flourished humanity was always trying to make it faithful and true to nature, and as well work it expressing the laws of Nature. After the experience of 5500 years humanity found the academical and scientific work in Art. Vedic Art was in the primitive form, as then there was no experience of another Art before it. Asoka introduced Budhist Art. Though it had to express thought which was essentially vedic it was not in the primitive form but it has to be based on Art then known. At the time of Moghals, Europe had not great influence over India, otherwise the progress that Europe was making in Art then, would have also perhaps been in the Mogals Art too.

Take any nation in the World it has its primitive Art, but it does not stick to it, primitive Art. So younger India has to ask elder India, and the authorities of the Sir J. J. School of Art, who have great influence in the Presidency why India only should stick to her primitive Art Because they are persistently insisting upon the primitive Art in India, after the experience of 70 years, they could not bring Indian to the level of the Art of the present day. The great artists of India have formed a body under the name of "The Society for the Encouragement of Indian Art." They too show the same mistake in their pictures exhibited in the exhibition recently held in Town Hall under the auspices of the same Society.

It is rather a misfortune as regards Art that Indian Art of Vedic time has not the experience of thousands of years behind it, as those of other countries of the present day. Otherwise Vedic Art also would have been in the highly developed form, and younger India is quite sure that great artists of India of the above said Society would have placed that Art before the people as an example of Indian Art.

To bring renaissance of Indian Art, we are frequently holding Exhibitions in different parts of India, Foreign countries are holding exhibitions and they are making progress. It is wonderful that Exhibitions are held in India but India is not making much progress in Art. By simply imitating foreign, countries in the matter of exhibitions, without looking to the cause of their success, India cannot make progress. Nature's law is "Take care of the cause the effect will take care of itself." The cause of success of these Exhibitions in foreign lands is that, they train their Artists in academics in academical and scientific principles and then they ask them to send their pictures to the Exhibitions.

For about 50 years or so attempts have been made in India to encourage Art. Art Schools were started, Art Examinations have been taken, Art Exhibitions are held and diplomas and prizes are awarded, but to little effect. During such a long period not a single artist has been produced who can compete or at least stand on equal footing with a foreign Artist.

To encourage Art in India, start academics as they have got in foreign lands to give academical and scientific training in Art. And encourage intelligent brains to take to Art. Remove these defects of India and she will di wonders. Because however foreign countries may surpass India in having Art faithful to nature, they are lacking in the high philosophic thought of India, which, they are not, at present, in a position to digest. While in Indio, philosophic thought is bred in the bone even in the child but only the faithfulness to Nature in Art is wanting, and that want can easily be removed by Academics.

The acadmical and scientific training College of Fine Arts at Thakurdwar Bombay, was started, in the year 1918, and is working for ten years now, on the same sound principles as explained above. After the hard struggle for so many years the only public body that could recognise its merits was "The Tilak Maharastra University of Poona." This year it sent out seven graduates of Art from this College. The only difficulty of the College is that it cannot produce sufficient materials, for practical work, as they are costly, nor can it procure spacious premises for the production and display of pictures. Naturally it is very difficult to bring its practical work before the people. Let people of India come forward to give material help to remove the necessary want, it feels quite confident, that what India has failed to achive in Art, during this long period of 50 years or so can be accomplished in very few years.

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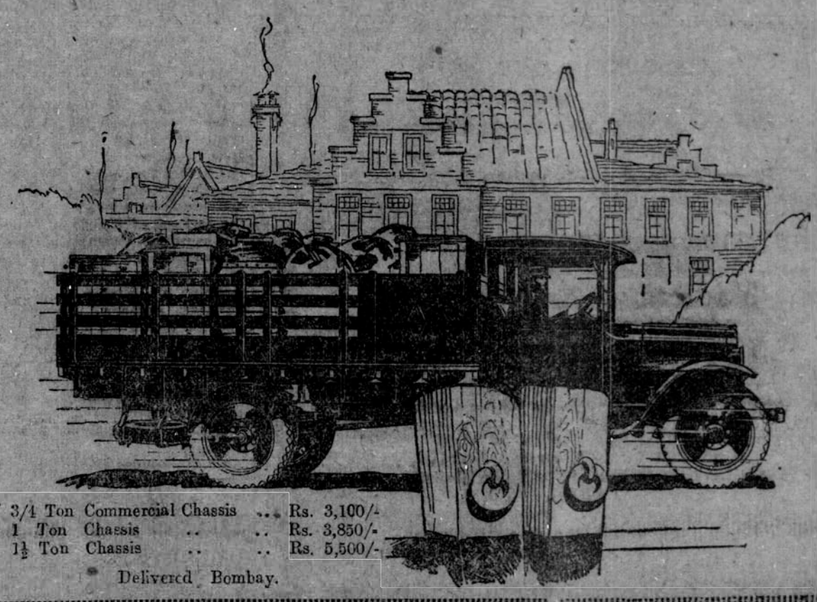

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Yours Sincerely,
(Sd) O. K RELE.

Kshatriya Nivas,
1-4 Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

PRIMARY EDUCATION ACT

To The Editor of the "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Apropos of my letter of the 28th September which you were good enough to insert in your valued paper of the 5th instant, I would like to make one or two points more clear than I have already done. I have, I believe, succeeded in shewing that the interpretation of Sec. 9 (1) of the Bombay Primary Education Act is clear and is in consonance with the well-known constitutional principle that those charged with the responsibility of doing a thing must be armed with adequate powers to perform their duties satisfactorily. The Government have also raised a question as to the intention of the legislature. Why this departure from the well-known canon of interpretation that the intention of the legislature is to be gathered from the words of the statute itself?

Too much stress is laid upon the fact that the local authorities are financing the School Boards. Is it thereby meant to be conveyed that the local authorities are in any way obliging the School Boards as if they are private bodies existing for profit or they are privately owned institutions to whom they oblige by rendering assistance? Sir, both the local authorities and the School Boards are agents of the State to perform such duties as are imposed upon them by the legislature. The local authorities are given the directing power i.e. they have been given powers to settle the wider policy of the management of education and the duty is imposed upon them of financing the School Boards. The School Boards are made responsible to carry out the policy of the Local Authority and the Government. The Local Authorities in order to pevent extravagance on the past of School Boards are given power over the budget. The Government have retained the power to audit the accounts in order to enable them to bear their share of the burden. Under the above circumstances it is impossible to understand where the merit lies in financing the School Boards.

The Surat Municipality which has always stood for the right constitutional principles in the past has blessed this bill, I believe, out of gratitude to the Minister.

I am told by a friend that even if the bill is not rushed through this session it would be useless for Mr. Jivanbhai to institute a suit so long as the bill is before the Council. Is that so?—Yours etc.

PRASANWADAN M. DESAI.
Surat, Oct. 9.

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GUJARAT M. L. C'S DEMAND

REPRESENTATION TO BOMBAY GOVERNOR

Messrs. H. B. Shivdasani, J. C. Swaminarayan, M. K. Dikshit, B. R. Naik, H. J. Amin and W. S. Mukadam, all members of the Bombay Legislative Council for Gujarat have sent a memorial to Sir Leslie Wilson Governor of Bombay in which they suggest some measures to relieve the untold misery and sufferings of flood-stricken Gujarat. Following are extracts from the memorial:—

We beg to submit that crop-sowings in all parts affected by the torrential rains between the 25th and 30th July 1927 were destroyed completely by the floods, and that the cost of resowing to cultivators has been very great; further that resowings also have been destroyed, by later rains, in several parts, and considering these losses, even the Government estimate cannot be more than a total eight anna crop. We submit that even if the crop output is enough to allay all apprehensions of food famine or fodder famine, still on account of the double cost of first sowings, there will be no margin of profit left to the cultivator. Under these circumstances we beg to submit that it is necessary that the Government as a special measure of grace and relief grant a total remission of land revenue for this year, in all parts affected by the floods.

GRANT OF LAND.

We further beg to submit that cultivators whose lands have been washed away or suffered from erosions or have been rendered unfit for cultivation hav elost their source of labour and livelihood, and that it is necessary to provide them with arable soil, from Government Padtar on easy terms, as these cultivators having become landless and homeless cannot pay anything for new soil. We therefore pray that the Government be pleased to give to all such cultivators, land (equal in area to what each has lost as far as possible) free of cost, and free of revenue for the first two years and at a very low assessment rate after that period.

We further beg to submit that the Government be pleased to make a Scientific Survey of all the lands inundated by the floods, and rendered useless for cultivation, a Special Agricultural Officer, with a view to estimate the total loss of holdings, and to suggest means and measures for their reclamation.

NEED OF EMERGENCY RULES.

We further beg to submit that during the time of the floods all communications were cut off and there was total isolation of Talukas and Districts, and Government Officers were practically at sea, as to what was expected of them, or what they should do; and credit is due to all such Officers who did their utmost within their limited powers. But we submit that it is advisable to make provisions as to the duties and responsibilities of subordinate Officers in such crises and emergency so that these officers can take prompt action without hesitation and with confidence, for the population under their charge. We therefore submit that Emergency Instructions be framed for this purpose and that the Government be pleased to appoint an Emergency Rules Committee of Officials and non-officials, to draft such Emergency Instructions, (as exist in the case of sealed orders, in the Army and Navy) which we regard as necessary for the future.

ECONOMIC REHABILITATION.

We further beg to submit that it is necessary to obtain an estimate of the total financial needs for economic rehabilitation of the devastated Area by an independent Committee of officials and non-officials as official estimates have a tendency for underestimation, we therefore pray that a Loan Committee be appointed by the Government immediately to take a lighting tour in the affected parts and report as to the total financial requirements of the cultivators for all purposes inclusive of house recreation, as we do not think that the Nadiad demand of Rs. 90 lacs is enough to cover the needs for houses even in all parts, and a far larger sum is necessary for making relief available to all cultivators.

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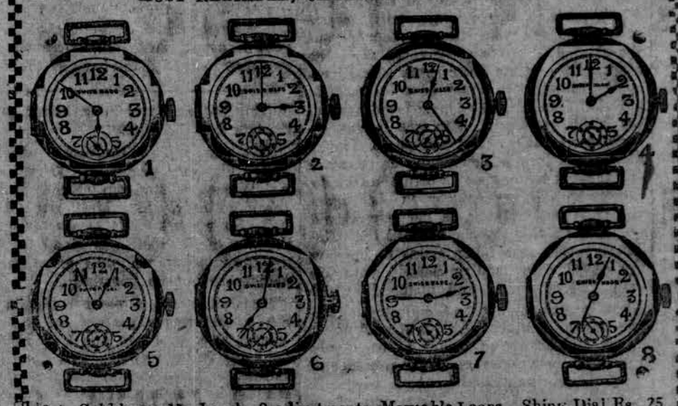

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VOL XV NO 144— BOMBAY SATURDAY OCTOBER 15 1927 ONE ANNA

HIS ONLY LOVE.

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR

"A PLAIN UNVARNISHED TALE I WILL DELIVER".

CHAPTER VII.

STELLA'S WORLD VOYAGE.

The count had agreed to meet the two ladies at Tomway from whree they set sail in the floating palace "Kohinoor." This steamer had just been provisioned for her maiden voyage to Australia. On her return journey she picked up Indian passengers. Stella, Rita and the count were amongst them.

The steamer weighed anchor according to the state of the tides. As it happened there was not enough water in the harbour to start her before sunset and at sunset she steamed out of the harbour westward bound to the Mediterraneon ports, Venice among them. Stella had long wished to see this far famed queen of the sea. She had read her chequered history, her inimitable baths and the thousand and one things which fired her imagination at being able to see the city, of the Doges.

The starboard "Kohinoor" being then breezy everybody was crowding that portion of the promenade deck: Stella and the count greeted each other with unfeigned cordiality. Rita bowed distantly to the count. As usual they discussed the other passengers who numbered over five hundred and represented every race on earth. Voyagers are notoriously free from conventions. They have to remain imprisoned in their boat for their weeks or so and friendships are easily made and on landing usually forgotten. Anybody who is somebody is instantly spotted and allotted places of honour beside the skipper and anybody who is nobody is instantly relegated to the limbo of a long table filled with friendless nondescripts. Curiously the count was relegated to this table which Stella considered a slight. She however, knew that foreign titles were at a discount in England and that the count who belonged to one of the Latin races was not a 'persona grata' with representatives of the sturdier races of the North. Rita was allotted an accidental partner in the person of one Mr. Tomlins, an Anglo-Indian gentleman, stated to be interested in tea. He was a tall, thick set swarthy six-footer and might have won his spurs more as a pugilist than in tea. He said he was going "home" to purchase machinery for his factory. His dress which was that of the Bond Street mannequin singled him out as a man who could not be admitted into the polite circles. He was, however, quite happy with Rita who needed a companion stronger than herself in build and character. Tomlins was a lion tamer for within a few hours of his acquaintance of her, Rita lay prostrate at his feet. She forgot her amazonian ways which had made her a terror to Himm. If she blustered he gave her a stern look and it stopped her speeech. Even her jealousy of Stella disappeared. For when she hinted that Stella was the prime favourite of the count, he remarked that every Jack must have his Jill and that there was nothing wrong in a man loving a woman—"honi soit que male pense."

Stella began to see less and less of Rita as Rita began to see more and more of Mr. Tomlins. And in the interminable decks of the "Kohinoor" there was such a variety of company and people that except the elite of the boat the rest mixed promiscuously and one seldom saw the same people for long to talk every day. Rita however found time to go the found of the boat had a tiff or a quarrel with one or two, collected an assortment of spicy scandal from others which was equally Mr. Tomlins forte. But while Rita had a lively memory Tomlins was possessed of a vivid imagination which he exercised when there was scareity of news. In the evening when Tomlins would sit on the deck sipping his fifth peg and Rita her second, they would retail the gossip of the day get hopelessly mixed up on the fact, have a mock quarrel in which Tomlins made a spirited attack silencing Rita's batteries. She would then take to erving which invariably ended by Tomlin's planting on her a brotherly kiss Tomlins and Rita had now become so related.

In her daily rounds, Rita had made one great discovery. She had learnt that Count D'Abrieu was no count at all but an Argentine pork butcher who had made money as meat packer in the War and was now conducting his grand tour through the eastern hemisphere. She told Tomlins this in confidence and Tomlins thought it far too important to keep it to himself. So he took the carliest opportunity of formulating a hint which passed on to Stella. Mr. Tomlins' relations with Stella were friendly, in fact so growingly friendly that it had already awakened the demon of jealousy in Rita who showed it by her looks. But Tomlins suppressed its outburst by his soul force. Rita had begun to fear Tomlins and when Stella told the count of it the latter expressed no surprise but added that when he could train the most ferocious and the most treacherous of animals to be submissive to his will it was not difficult to break in a woman. It was a question of necessary tact and force. Stella thought the count was clearly right. For Himm was singularly lacking in both. He used force at times but without tact adn when he displayed tact he had failed to requisition the force necessary to support it. Tomlins had both, but of a rough and ready kind. It sufficed to tame a person of a rough and ready nature. Such was Rita and so was Stella though in a lesser degree. The count was shrewd enough to see it and he was already getting jealous of Stella's attention to Tomlins whose mental attitude towards the two ladies was that he would be equally happy with either if the other charmer were far away. But since it was not so he was trying to drive a coach and pair with marked success. Rita and Stella were both bound for the same shore. But two days before the "Kohinoor" was to touch Venice Rita began to feel that she should somehow get Tomlins away from Stella and as there was no other means of doing so except by prisoning him on board she suggested to him a longer cruise round the bay. Tomlins was somewhat surprised at the suggestion since Rita had been constantly complaining of 'mal de mer' and requisitioning Tomlins' services to relieve her tedium. He pointed out that the bay was notoriously boisterous and that a longer sea route would disturb his plans. But Rita reasoned Tomlins out of his indecision. Tomlins would, however, sound Stella. His mind was roving between Stella and Rita. Stella was a pretty girl, sparkingly witty, captivating and charming in her manners but she showed decisive preference for the count. Rita on the other hand, would have gladly courted the count to spite Stella but she found Tomlins a godsend whom she wished to keep Rita was not as attractive as Stella. But she could make herself up into a bewitching fairy when she thought the occasion worth the trouble. Otherwise she was slouchy in her dress, and none too aesthetic in her general get up. But on the day she boarded the "Kohinoor" she had taken pains to improve the occasion by loading herself with the safe full of pearls and diamonds which Himm's artistic eye had collected. She was dressed in a sari of cloth of gold whose lustre and change of colour at each turn reminded the on-lookers of the presence of a 'pari' or a nautch girl. And when in the disposal of unclaimed passengers Tomlins found himself seated beside Rita he eyed her jewellery with envy more than her looks. It weakened his aim at Stella. So when the boat dropped her anchor in the Venetian roadstead Rita said goodbye to Stella; Stella to Mr. Tomlins, and Mr. Tomlins to the count, and then to one another and after lightening her burden of a couple of hundred tourists the overcrowded boat deflected her course towards Naples, Marseilles and Liverpool. From Venice, Stella wrote a glowing account of her voyage to her mother in which she casually mentioned Rita's 'mal de mer' the kindness of her cavalier Tomlins and her decision to round te bay. Through Himm had no news from Rita—in fact they had never written or spoken to each other from the night of their marriage Mrs. Heikle assured him that Rita was enjoying her sea trip. Meanwhile Rita had landed in Liverpool and having no object in view other than touring and sight seeing she readily accepted Mr. Tomlins offer to cicerone her. As previously stated, Tomlinson was sent home on a short deputation to select machinery. His furlough was coming to an end. One evening he broke the news to Rita and the latter was naturally disconcerted. How could he suddenly leave her alone amogst an alien people and in a foreign land. Tomlins saw the force of her objection. He said he knew of a friend who would gladly take is place and discharge his duties towards her. This was a Mr. D'Souza, whom Tomlins had met in a public house. Mr. D'Souza took charge of Rita, spent her money and showed her such sights as took her fancy. She was fond of the music halls and it involved no exertion to D'Souza who was himself fond of the movies. D'Souza told Tomlins that the latter had lent Rita to him as a temporary measure and that he was a poor man and could not afford to gad about and that if he did not mind he would introduce her o a very fine man who had settled down in England and was in a better position to show her the sights.

It must be confessed that Rita had always regarded D'Souza as a possible stop-gap. She had not taken kindly to him nor he to her. So when Mr. Jaear was brought in the way of Rita she was glad of tormenting the stop-gap wh ohad given her companionship but no friendship.

Mr. Jaffar was a pearl merchant from Sindh. He was a partner of the well-known firm of Jagar and Co.. Paris and London. Jaffar was fifty and fond of travelling. According to the tenets of his religion he was entitled to four wives; he had only three but none of them was educated and moreover they lived in purdah —a life of seclusion. Mr. Jaffar found in Rita a striking contrast. His wives were cowering, obedient and ever servile to him. Rita was self-assertive and pugnacious to a fault. From the very first she made Mr. Jaffar feel that it was he who had got to obey her to which Jaffar tamely submitted. It was a refreshing change to Mr. Jaffer who had got tired of lording it over his womenfolk. He wanted to encounter resistance, because resistance gives edge to enjoyment. What would life be if we never had resistance offered to our hopes our asptration and our ambition? A life easy to live is not worth living at all. A life without change is existence; it is not life. Jaffar wanted such change. He got it.

DISCIPLES OF BLACK MAGIC.

QUACKS WHO PREY ON HUMAN MISERY

BACK TO "LOVE PHILTRE"

THE EVIL EYE TO-DAY

After nearly 2,000 years of Christianity and 60 years of national education, one might have thought that we had got rid of witchcraft and sorcery, writes Sir Edward Parry in "The Sunday Chronicle" in mail week.

But civilisation is only veneer, and underneath the thin crust of it you will find a fizzling, half-baked mass of superstition, which every now and again, like some volcano long thought to be extinct, breaks out upon the surface of the world to the dismay of thoughtful citizens.

The true psychology of humanity may often be studied in police courts. A few days ago "Black Magic" cropped up in Nottingham Shire Hall, when a lady was fincd £20 for obtaining £97 from a neighbour by selling her a mysterious powder to cure a husband of unfaithfulness.

THE "LOVE PHILTRE."

The unfaithfulness was alleged only by the fortune-teller, who, true to the type of the genus quack, first invented the disease, and then produced the remedy. When the powder was examined it was found to contain baking-powder flavoured with boracic.

Now, the real interest of this case is that here you find a practitioner and willing disciples of one of the oldest sorceries of the world, the "love philtre" business.

Three hundred years ago the beautiful Frances Howard crossed the river to Lambeth to her "sweet father," Dr. Forman, for similar drugs to those supplied at Nottingham and for the same purpose. The sorcery nearly brought her to the scaffold. Mary Bateman, the Yorkshire witch, early in last century, was hanged for covering up her prophecies with poison.

Easy is the descent of the infenal regions, and history tells us the paths of necromancy and sorcery are slippery and dangerous to both prophets and disciples.

I have come across the belief in the evil eye and witchcraft not only in police courts but in the valleys of Wales. My fell-Welshmen are well-educated and devout Nonconformists or Churchmen as the case may be, yet at the back of their minds many of them have an affection for old-world superstitions.

I know a sacred well in Anglesey where the faithful bring strips of linen from wounds and sores and leave them hanging on an adjacent thorn bush to effect a cure. I have visited the glen below Carn Fadryn where the fairies dance in the moonlight. No one dares to go and see the little people, for this is dangerous, but I know several persons who have heard the fairy music.

But my most wonderful personal experience of the occult is that I have seen a wizard

A WIZARD'S TERRORISM.

Some years ago my friend Sir Thomas Roberts drove me up in the hills below Snowdon to visit his farms. One of these was situated in a valley and below in the stream was an island. Now this island belonged to Sir Thomas's farm, yet his tenant persisted in allowing the opposite farmer to carry the hay off it, in spite of his landlord's remonstrances. However, this summer the hay on the island was being taken by the rightful owner and Sir Thomas and his tenant had a long pow-wow in Welsh on the subject.

When we drove off my friend explained to me that his tenant had not dared to do it before as his opposite neighbour was a wizard, and had threatened to put the evil eye on his cattle and children if he interfered with the island meadow. The wizard had at last gone out of the neighbourhood, and his evil deeds were now spoken of openly by other farmers and peasants with whom we talked.

THE MAN WITH THE FORK.

A day or two afterwards, as we were driving in another part of Caenarvonshire Sir Thomas stopped the carriage and pointed to a man in a field: "That is the fellow, Farnwr bach (little judge). You can go home and tell your English friends you have seen a wizard."

The man was shifting manure with a fork, and he seemed to me to be what Artemus Ward called on "ornery little cuss" but he was a wizard who had terrorised the valley in which he lived for several years.

And my quarrel with patrons of the occult is that they harbour quacks and scoundrels who swindle weak-minded, foolish people through the medium of their fears and hopes and family affections. And I regard crimes of this type as peculiarly dirty, mean crimes, causing much human misery.

One may say that there is no great harm in well-to-do folk wasting a few guineas in the fashionable studios of fortune-tellers and crystal-gazers, but at the best it is a fool of an entertainment and at the worse we see what comes of it in the Nottingham Black Magic case.

Fortune-telling and necromancy have a peculiar attraction for many well-to-do people who know nothing of the misery and ruin that the quacks who practise these crafts bring upon simple men and women.

TRICKS OF PROPHETS.

Sir Oliver Lodge objected to the prosecutions of fortune-tellers on the ground that as Bradshaw could foretell the times of future trains other predictions were possible. The scientist was nearer the truth than he knew, for all fortune-tellers throughout the history of the vagabond art, have striven, like Bradshaw, to obtain information from hear[illegible]s before they risk a prophecy.

The clever tricks and patter by which they learn their victim's hitory and desires in life are as ingenius as they are undesirable.

All these things are based on a tendency in the human mind to believe in magic. It is common to rich and poor, learned and simple. It is instinct in the human race.

You would fancy that a Chancery Judge must be immune from a belief in magic, yet I have seen on of those gifted beings deliberately change his seat at a card table to follow the luck of the cards.

We had better face the facts and admit in the hairdresser's phrase, that our civilisation is "a little thin on the top." Man has not shed all his anthropoid and prehistoric superstitions. He is like the Alsatian; he looks like a dog, but every now and then he beaves like a wolf, and what is more he enjoys it.

"CIVILITY" TO THE DEVIL.

A vicar told me of a lady in his congregation who always bowed when the devil's name was mentioned. He spoke to her about this undesirable habit, and the old lady said: "Well, you never know what may happen and civility costs nothing."

None of us can cast the first stone. The old devil-worship, and fear of witchcraft and belief in ghosts steal upon all of us at times, and when the candle of common sense burns low we frighten ourselves with the shadows of the past.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

During the month of September last, the Society employed in all 57 Agents, of these, 5 were on sick leave and 3 were employed for office and hospital work. The 49 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1,603 individuals during the month.

In 1,375 cases the accused were fined more or less. In 114 cases the accused were fined and their animals viz., 116 were ordered to be sent to the Hospital by the Magistrates.

In 27 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowing their carts to be overloaded. Also 21 loaders were convicted, of whom, 20 were fined Rs. 91/4/- in all. and 1 was acquitted. In 28 cases convictions were obtained against drivers of horses and bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty to their animals.

1,479 animals were treated by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors as Out-Patients free of any charge at our dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the Police.

NEILL STATUE SATYAGRAHA.

MAHATMA ON DUTY OF PUBLIC.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

In accordance with the promise made by the volunteers connected with this movement, they have sent me papers giving the particulars I had asked for. From them it appears that during the six weeks that the struggle had been on when the papers were sent to me thirty volunteers had courted imprisonment. Of these 29 are Hindus and one Musalman, one lady aged 35 and one girl aged, 9, her daughter. Of these thirty, two apologised and got themselves released. The apology of a few, if it does not become infectious, does not matter. Blacklegs' will be found in every struggle. The men who have gone to gaol are not noted men. This is no loss, rather it is a gain in a Satyagraha struggle which requires no prestige save that of truth, and no strength save that of self-suffering which comes only from an immoveable faith in one's cause and rom a completely non-violent spirit.

The volunteers must not be impatient. mpatience is a phase of violence. A Satyagrahi has nothing to do with victory. He is sure of it, but he has also to know that it comes from God. His is but to suffer.

The papers give me an account of income and expenditure. The income is given in detail and amounts to Rs.228|2|6 The expenditure amounting to Rs. 228|2|6 is made up as follows: Meals etec Rs. 71|7|9, conveyance Rs. 53|2|6, notices for meetings etc. Rs. 39|4|0, establishment and postal charges Rs. 218|9, lights at meetings Rs.22|8, I am not satisfied with these expenses. I have asked for more details. But subject to correction, I would warn the Satyagrahis against spending much on meals, conveyances and lights. I know that my own meetings are not free from extravagance in these items. The Congress work too is not unopen to the charge of over-expenditure. But it is better to illustrate what I mean by what happens to me the self-styled representative of 'Daridranarayan.' Where six oranges will do, sixty are brought, where one car will do six are ready, and where a hurricane lantern will serve the purpose incandescent burners are produced. Let the Satyagrahis understand that they have to use every piee they get as a miser uses his hoards. I suggest their getting a local man of note to take charge of their monies and a philanthropic auditor auditing their accounts free of charge. Strictest honesty and care are necessary in the handling of public funds. This is an indispensable condition of growth of a healthy public life.

The third paper I have before me is their appeal to the public. A Satyagrahi's appeal must contain moderate language. The appeal before me though unexceptionable admits of improvements. 'Not only Neill but all of his nefarious breed must go,' is a sentence that mars the appeal. General Neill is no more. What we have to deal with is the statue and not even the statue as such. We seek to destroy the principle for which the statue stands. We wish to injure no man. And we wish to gain our object by enlisting public opinion not excluding English opinion in our favour by self-suffering. Here there is no room for the language of anger and hate.

So much for the volunteers.

The public owe a duty to them. They may not go to gaol but they can supervise, control and guide and help the movement in many ways. Agitation for the removal of the statue is agitation for the removal of but a symptom of a grave disease. And while the removal of the statue will not cure the disease it will alleviate the agony and point the way to reaching the disease itself. It is also often possible to reach a deep-seated disease by dealing with some of its symptoms. So long therefore as the Satyagrahi volunteers fight the battle in a clean manner and strictly in accordance with the conditions applicable to Satyagraha they deserve public support and sympathy.

BOY-GIRL TANGLE

BRITISH OFFICER'S DAUGHTER CHANGES SEX!

Amongst the unmarried women of British military station in the Punjab, none was more popular than Miss T., the pretty 18-years-old daughter of an Indian Army officer, whose mother had died when the girl was born.

Her prowess in all forms of sport was conspicuous, and it was a subject of comment that, while she discouraged the attentions of young officers and civilians, she cultivated warm friendships with two of the other ladies.

One day a local doctor dropped a bombshell on the European society of the station, writes Major Fitzroy Gardner in "the Sunday News"

FATHER DUMBFOUNDED.

In the course of medical treatment for some ordinary form of indisposition he had discovered that Miss T. was not entitled to such a prefix; in fact, was not a girl, but a healthy, although not yet fully developed, young man.

"No one was more surprised than the youth himself, and Major T. refused to believe that he had lost a daughter and gained a son until satisfied by the report of a then eminent surgeon, who was specially summoned from Calcutta."

It was found desirable that young T. should leave India as soon as possible, and was not until after his arrival in London that he was able completely to discard his femininity, have his long hair cut off and changes from a frock into a tweed suit.

Some months later he married one of the particular girl friends of his girl-hood But it was not a success, and eventually they separated. The husband died a few years ago.

SEVEN YEARS BOY CASE.

When Miss T. was a girl, she was a particular friend of my sister-in-law, whose husband told me the whole story.

By a coincidence, not long ago I happened to meet the doctor who had made the discovery of the changes of sex. He fully confirmed the story.

Previously to this case the only one near akin to it quoted in medical works was that of a boy whose real sex was not discovered until about seven years after his birth.

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